THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 41. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 20,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

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HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take Notice!

THE FENIANS.

Second Invasion of Canada—What the Canadians Expect from the United States—Military Movements Towards the Border—Preparations of the Canadians to Repel an Invasion.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 17.—By orders in council, promulgated to-day, arms and ammunition will be admitted into the provinces free of duty for the space of one month from date.

Drills are constantly practised now by the military companies, and the word of command and martial tramp of organized bodies of men resound nightly through the forest capital.

Every preparation possible is being made by the authorities to repel the anticipated Fenian onslaught upon Canada. Troops are moving towards the frontier from nearly all important points, and some batteries of artellery are reported to be on their way hither from England.

The Canadians count largely upon the friendly interference of the American Government if the new prospective trouble becomes serious.

A gentleman who has passed through Malone on his way to Canada, reports a body of Fenians assembling near that point. Report placed this force at five thousand men.

Business in Montreal is affected unfavorably by the tidings from the border.

Ammunition and military stores are being accumulated by the authorities at convenient depots.

It is expected that if the Fenians deliver the impending blow at all it will be done while the Canadians are engaged in reaping their harvest, and when it will, therefore, be more inconvenient for them than at any other season to offer resistance and assist the British regulars.

Preparations in Buffalo for the Great Fenian Picnic on Tuesday next—The Festivities to take place at Clinton Forest—Anxiety of the Canadians, Etc.

BUFFALO, August 11.—There has been considerable excitement, both on this and the Canadian side of the water, for some days past, growing out of the proposed Fenian picnic, which has been extensively advertised to take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant. The place originally designated as the rendezvous for these festivities was Grand Island, distant about four miles below Fort Erie, but the programme has been recently changed, and Clinton forest, which is a favorite place of resort for picnic parties, has been chosen instead. The latter place is a mile below Fort Erie, and is on the American side.

The supposition is that the picnic will be a most extensive affair, and the probable attendance is variously estimated at between five and ten thousand persons. A sham battle—a counterpart of the famous battle of Limestone Ridge—will, it is said, be participated in by veteran soldiers of the organization. General O'Neil and staff and the Ridgeway officers, who were captured by the United States steamer *Michigan*, will take part in the proceedings, together with other prominent members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Extensive preparations have been made for the affair by the committee of arrangements, which has occasioned much apprehension in the minds of the Canucks, who, it appears, entertain strong fears on the subject of another raid into Canada. Whether their fears are to be realized or not remains to be seen; but it is confidently asserted here among Fenian circles, that there exists more than usual activity in the organization, which is conducted with the utmost secresy.

I visited Fort Erie to-day, where a feeling of uneasiness appears to exist upon the subject. The 10th Royals, from Toronto, and a battery are expected to arrive at that point to-morrow.

Newspaper Accounts.

From the Toronto Globe, August 16.

The 10th Royals assembled in the drill-shed last evening for battalion drill. No. 10 Company also appeared with the battalion, and presented a very soldierly appearance. When the parade had been gone through Lieutenant-Colonel Brunel formed the men into square and addressed them, saying that on Monday morning he received the following order:—

VOLUNTEER MILITIA ORDER.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE, TORONTO, August 13 — The 10th Royals will be ready, equipped in all respects, to move into camp on Friday next (the place will be hereafter named), the men to take no personal effects beyond knapsacks. Each man to have sixty rounds of ball ammunition in his pouch, also fifty rounds per man to be taken with the battalion as reserve. By order,

ROBERT B. DENISON, Brigade Major.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Brunel, Commanding 10th Royals.

The Lieutenant-Colonel remarked: —"You will see by the amount of ammunition you are to take in your pouches, and by the fifty rounds per man that are to be taken as a reserve, that we are not going for mere purposes of drill, but that it is expected by those who send us that we may have an opportunity of meeting an enemy, and we therefore go prepared to repel those who would desecrate our soil. Now Royals, make Toronto, make Canada proud of us." (Tremendous cheers, and cries of ("We will! We will!")

THE BRITISH FLEET ON THE LAKES.

From the Toronto Leader, August 20.

Some persons are very industrious in circulating stories about the defenseless condition of the lakes, which have no sort of truth in them. When we remember that at the time of the last Fenian raid there was not a gunboat on the lakes, it is a matter for congratulation as well as surprise that we now see seven boats of this character upon these waters. They are as follows:—*Britomart*, Lieutenant Allington, forty men and two large Armstrong guns; *Cherub*, Lieutenant Huntley, do.; *Heron*, ——, do.; *Rescue*, Lieutenant Fairlie, forty men, and two Armstrongs, smaller size; *Michigan*, Lieutenant Heron, do.; *St. Andrew*, Lieutenant Smith, forty men and four field pieces; *Royal*, Lieutenant Boyce, do.

In addition to the present armament of the *Rescue* and *Michigan*, they will soon have two more guns, one of which was landed in this city yesterday by the *Heron*.

The *Britomart*, *Cherub*, *Rescue*, and *Michigan* will be engaged between Fort Erie and the upper lakes, constantly on the move, and ready for immediate service.

The *Heron*, *St Andrew*, and *Royal*, with another boat, which is expected to arrive next week, will be used on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

This is a respectable fleet, and will do good service should a dastard enemy attempt to invade the country.

Mass Meeting in Troy, N. Y.—President Roberts in Favor of Universal Human Liberty.

TROY, N. Y., August 17.—An immense Fenian demonstration took place here to-night. Colonel Roberts, President of the organization, addressed a densely packed and most enthusiastic audience at the Opera House. His speech was a masterpiece of eloquent thought and feeling, and full of the true creed of liberty. General Murphy, D. O'Sullivan, and Professor Bierman also spoke.

The Administration's interpretation of the Neutrality law was severely criticized, and Johnson and Seward hissed. Every sentiment of the speaker in favor of universal human liberty was loudly cheered. The platform was occupied by prominent Irish-American and German citizens. A brass band is now serenading Colonel Roberts at his hotel. Cannon are firing, and the utmost enthusiasm is manifested.

General Fenian Congress.

The following call has been issued for a "Congress" at Troy on the 4th proximo:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 13.—To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood—Brothers:—In accordance with Article II, Section 10, of the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is hereby ordered that the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood assemble as a General Congress, in joint session, in the city of Troy, State of New York, at noon, on Tuesday, September 4 1866, for the transaction of business.

Had not the Constitution made this call imperative, I should have hesitated ere I called you together at this particular juncture; but I trust that matters of such moment to the future of our organization and importance to the cause of Ireland's freedom will claim your serious attention, as to compensate you for your loss of time in attending a Congress. And, indeed, it is fortunate that the Constitution leaves no option with the President in this matter, for the present seems a most appropriate time for the representatives of the Brotherhood to investigate the past workings of the organization, and take such measures as in their judgement may be deemed necessary to insure success in our future operations for Irish independence.

I remain, Brothers, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

The following are the sections of the Constitution pertaining to the Congress:—

ARTICLE XI.

Section 10. The General Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday of September, at such place as the President of the Senate may deem fit.

Section 2. The Representatives shall be delegates chosen every year by the Brotherhood in good standing, of the several States and districts. Delegates shall be apportioned among the several States and districts, which may be included within the Union and other portions of America, according to their respective number of Circles, each Circle being entitled to one delegate for every hundred members, more or less, but not less than ten and one additional delegate for a fractional part of one hundred members exceeding fifty of such Circle.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Blockade of Mexican Ports Illegal—It is to be Resisted—"Prince" Maximilian Only a Belligerent—Proclamation by the President—Max's Maritime Decree Nullified.

WASHINGTON, August 17—Midnight.—The President has just promulgated the following important proclamation, which was considered in Cabinet meeting this afternoon and unanimously adopted. It causes the greatest excitement, and the President is besieged with anxious inquirers who desire to know its full import:—

By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and

Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the republic of Mexico; and

Whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:—

"The ports of Matamoras, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated.

"Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irrepressibly confiscated.

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And whereas, The decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

(SEAL.)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE FREEDMEN.

A Woman Whipped by Order of a County Judge in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—A gentleman living at Lawson, Georgia, in a private letter to a friend in this city, says:—

"You wish to know what is the effect of the removal of the troops from here. Well, I will mention one instance which came under my own notice, to enlighten you. A Mrs. Adams (colored) had a quarrel with a white woman, because the latter made scandalous charges against her. The white woman had Mrs. Adams arrested, and she was taken before Judge Z. King, of Lynch county, who sentenced her to receive sixty-five lashes, which sentence was carried into effect by the Sheriff. I sent word to General Wilson of the affair, and although the latter officer sent a subordinate to investigate the case, no punishment has yet been meted out to these violaters of the Civil Rights bill. This is not the only case of a like character that has come under my notice since the removal of the troops. So long as the latter were here (they were colored) no magistrate dared disregard the law, because the officers were known to administer justice when need be."

The Civil Rights Bill in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—A case under the Civil Rights bill recently occurred in Jefferson City, where a negro named Fowler has caused the arrest of eight or ten whites for brutally beating him and then ordering him to leave the county. They have no defense so far as known. The case is to be examined on Monday.

Freedmen's Schools in Texas.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A private despatch from the Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, says:—

At present any extension of our school system is impracticable. The temper of the people is such that schools can only be established in those towns in which are military posts, and the removal of the troops necessitates the closing of the schools. I am indeed of the opinion that were the troops withdrawn from the State not a freedman's school could remain forty-eight hours. Every garrison post in Texas is now, or soon will be, provided with a school for freedmen, and their future depends entirely upon the increase or reduction of the military force. What there is to be done with respect to our army I know not. What it must be, if the lives of the freed people are to be maintained, no longer admits of question.

The strongest statements in General Gregory's recently published report are within the truth, and our sky is hourly growing darker. Divine Providence has mercifully preserved our schools from serious violence thus far, but I am prepared to hear of savage outbreaks in our interior towns as cruel and murderous as the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans, involving both teachers and pupils.

Private advices announce the murder in Texas of G. Clark Abbott, of Portsmouth, N. H., and officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Mother Cuts the Throats of Two Children While they are Asleep—Writes Touching Farewell Letters to the Two Surviving Children and her Husband, and then Cuts her Own Throat, Lying Down to Die on the Bed with Her Children.

From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph.

One of the most horrible and soul-sickening tragedies it has ever been our lot to chronicle took place at the Oshtemo side creek, in the township of Oshtemo, in this county, on Sunday night the 12th instant. The family, which consisted of Mr. Alexander Rickard, his wife, and four children, retired about 9 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard occupying the same family bedroom and the same bed on the ground floor, Ettie and Willie a bed in the front hall on the same floor, two other children (sons, the oldest about fifteen years of age) a room on the second floor near the head of the stairs.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Rickard was aroused by Mrs. Rickard getting up. On being asked by Mr. Rickard the reason, she said she was nervous and restless and could not sleep, and she would go into the parlor and finish some letters which she had been writing. Being in the habit of getting up in the night and reading or writing an hour or two, Mr. Rickard thought nothing of it and went to sleep. Some time after he was again awakened by Mrs. Rickard coming into his room, and he asked her if she had not got her nerves settled so she could sleep. She said she would come to bed soon, and passed from the room out of doors, when Mr. Rickard again fell asleep. About 1 o'clock the oldest boy was awakened by a noise below—a gurgling sound in the hall, and calling to his mother asked her what was the mater. She replied, "Nothing."

Some minutes after he heard a similar sound issuing from the same place, and called to his mother, and getting no answer, and fearing something wrong, got up from his bed, and came to the head of the stairs, and called to his father several times, and hearing no answer, he and his brother started down stairs together. The father, hearing their calls, came from his room to the door opening to the hall, and found it bolted on the side where he was, and after drawing the bolt entered the hall, and was met by the two boys from the chamber. The three then passed together through the hall into the parlor, where, upon a table on the opposite side of the room was a lamp dimly burning.

On turning up the light they discovered the floor to be stained with blood, and taking the lamp and going to the hall they found upon the bed Mrs. Rickard and the two children (Ettie and Willie) with their throats cut from ear to ear, weltering in their own blood, Mrs R. in the last agonies of death. The horror-stricken father and children started for the neighbors for assistance and when they came to the house they found the bodies still warm, though life was entirely extinct. Upon an examination of the premises it was ascertained from footprints and other marks that Mrs. R., after passing out of the bedroom, went around to the window, there entered the parlor, and crossing to the hall deliberately cut the throats of her two sleeping children with a razor.

She then passed back to the parlor, put the razor to her own throat, and cut it from ear to ear. With the blood flowing from the wound, she then, with her remaining strength, reaches the bed where the murdered children were, and threw her arm across the foot of it. The bed was dripping with blood, and the floor was slippery with the same sanguined current. The tracks of blood could be seen in the room above described, and all the footsteps of the woman could be traced either by the blood she had spilled or by other unmistakable signs. The following are two of the several letters left on the table by Mrs. Rickard:—

LETTER TO HER BOYS.

OSHTEMO, August 12.—My Dear Boys—My heart bleeds for you, for you will miss me; yet I know you will feel that I am far better off than were I to live. You have seen some of the hear; struggles that I have had to endure, yet you are too young to comprehend now; yet you will think of these years from now. I don't wish to cast any reflections on your father; be as kind to him as possible while he lives. I would have been thankful to have been soared to take care of him, but I do not feel as though he needed me, but my wish is that he may have as good care as I would have given him; for though all I have loved him, but I know that my love is not wanted. Henry, you are the oldest, consequently the most responsibility will rest on you, and to remember that Jefferson is not very tough; but what I wish to say is, that if your father does not object, it is my wish that you go back to my folks, where you will have a different influence cast around you; where you may be taught the love and fear of God; for, my dear boys, believe me, if I had stayed there my lot, and yours too, would have been very different; but I cannot always tell what is for the best. Put your trust in God, give Him your whole heart, and He will take care of you. How much I would give to have the privilege of living with you and see your young minds expand; to see your every virtue exercised and every fault reproved. And O! Jefferson, may you be as worthy as one whose name you bear. With high hopes and bright anticipations have I looked forward to see you attain the age of manhood, but it I do not see you do not disappoint the hopes I have looked forward to see. You go back to Aunt Margaret; she used to love you as one of her own, and there you will get the good counsel that will fit you for a better world. She will give you good care for my sake. She will see that you are well educated so that you may fill any station in life, for your little slender frame must not be crushed with hard labor. Perhaps your father will go with you, for he told me once that he wanted aunt Helen to take care of him, and I would be very thankful if I only knew he would have as good care as she would give him. Henry, the little left me must go to give you and Jefferson an education. I do not know as you could spend it any way that would do you half as much good. And boys, you must remember it is not always the company that pleases us most that is best for us; it is not the circle they move in either that you must judge from, but from their moral worth. See that they use good language and that their actions are right.

Henry, you must look after him and be a good brother to him; but look well to yourself, to take care of yourself; but take the advice of any one that you have reason to think feels an interest in you. Learn to be prudent and loving. I hope your Pa will approve and sanction my last request.

And now, my dear children, if there is anything else of mine that you wish to keep, take it; it is yours. May God be with you in all your doings. Look well to the affairs of the soul. Be wise before it is too late is the prayer of your heart broken mother. With faith I consign you to the hands of God. YOUR MOTHER.

LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

Now Alexander, my poor, afflicted husband, what can I say to you? I do not wish to upraid you, but would give you a little counsel. When the last sad rites are paid to my remains and those of our little ones, sell what property you can, and pay all demands our family have incurred; then take Henry and Jefferson with you and go to Pennsylvania; place Henry with William and Addie, and Jefferson with Stephen and Margaret, for their future homes—for they will be better cared for there than anywhere else. I know they will both have good homes there, and what little you feel disposed to call my legacy from my father I wish to be fixed so that it may go to give our boys an education. I hope you will do as you said about going, and have your sister Helen take care of you. If you do I am satisfied, for she will do all she can for you. I would oft been thankful to have stayed with you but as that cannot be I trust, for your sake, and the love she bore me, she will do all she can.

And now, Alexander, I want you to remember that all through our lives and trials I have loved you with a strength that is even now unaccountable to me. I would have sacrificed everything that was right to have had a home with you, to have seen our children raised up to be men and women. But it has been otherwise willed, and may God have mercy on you.

I hope you will go back to Pennsylvania, as I have requested. I hope and trust you will look to God for future aid. This is the prayer of your broken-hearted wife; and thus I will leave you with God.

Alexander, when I am gone you will have time for reflection, and then you will give, perhaps, more credit to me than you have done while living. May the Lord be with you in all trials; within an hour all will be over.

Oh! Alexander, do not stay here, but take my poor boys where they can have taught them to reverence the Sabbath and love and worship God. I have confidence enough in you to believe you will do all I have requested. Oh! how I wish I could talk face to face with you.

Do not forget that even now, if I did not believe you would be happier without me, I would try and live. Some day you will think of me in the true light. Hoping and trusting all will be well with you and the children, I will bid you a long farewell. Your own WIFE.

The New Orleans Massacre—Important Statement.

The following despatch has been received:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 17—A member of the Legislature informed some of his friends yesterday, that he was recently informed that President Johnson regretted that all the members of the Convention had not been dispersed by the riot. The fact will be sworn to if necessary. King, the publisher of the New Orleans *Times*, writes to his friends here that he was present when the President received General Sheridan's despatches, and that the President threw the General's despatches under the table. As soon as the Military Commission reports, several important arrests will be made. A great many murderers of Union men have been identified by competent men, and they will soon be in the hands of justice.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 18.

Convention Delegation to Wait on President Johnson.

The National Convention Committee to wait upon the President are to have an interview at 1 o'clock P. M. Reverdy Johnson is to deliver an address to the President, and it is expected that the President will answer at considerable length. The Committee is to march to the White House, heading a procession, and with a band of music to give *eclat* to the affair.

H. Rives Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is here.

Congressional Appropriations.

The following are the principal amounts appropriated by the last Congress for the services of the Government, as appears by the acts already published, which, it is believed, comprise nearly all the appropriation acts:—

Legislative, executive and judicial service	$25 412,550
Civil and miscellaneous service	5,729,043
Collecting revenue from custom	4,200,000
Consular and diplomatic service	1,405,400
Indian service	3,971,557
Naval service	18,904,997
Military service	41,23[illegible],000
Pensions	15,440,000
Rewards for capture of assassins	105,000
Various acts for deficiency	2,600,000
Total	$122,005,307

This does not include the amounts necessary to pay the bounties under the recent bounty law, for which no amount is given, and there are numerous other appropriations made to which no sums are affixed. The Treasury variously estimates the amount required under the bounty act at from $60,000,000 to $200,000,000, and the other objects, for which no specific amounts are given, at from $100,000 to $500,000. Among the items on the Civil Appropriation bill is one directing the payment out of the commutation fund arising from the draft, which now amounts to about $12,000,000, the sum of $300 for each slave who either enlisted or was drafted into the military service, to be paid to the loyal owners of the slaves. As these same owners received the $100 bounty when the slaves enlisted, they will be pretty well compensated for their loss. The benefits of the bill are confined to the slave States represented in Congress since 1864. The amount necessary to make the payment will be about $10,000,000.

The bounty bill does not seem to meet with much favor at the Treasury and War Departments.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to make rules for the payment of bounties, has not yet concluded its work; but it is understood it will make swindling the soldiers and those entitled to the money by claim agents a very up-hill business. The Secretary of War deserves credit for his determination to make this intended huge swindle as small a one as possible. This Commission is now discussing the feasibility of a plan, recommended by the Paymaster General, for the sending of paymasters into each Congressional district, there distributing to each claimant the specified bounty.

This proposition meets with warm opposition, as the inability of every soldier to correctly prepare his record of papers, and the necessary expense of bringing two witnesses from a distance to testify before the Paymaster, will lay the soldier liable to a class of swindlers so numerous during the days of substitutes. State agents are urging that the moneys be collected here, and that, as the state records are necessary to be searched in many cases, special provision be made in cases where they file papers indorsed by the official seal of their State.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

Sixty-Four Deaths from Cholera Yesterday—Election of Mayor.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—The City Council yesterday elected Charles F. Walstach Mayor of Cincinnati, in the place of L. A. Harris, resigned.

Sixty-four deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Falling of a House—Eight Men Killed and Eighteen Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—It is ascertained that eight men were killed by the falling of a house in Summer street this morning, and that eighteen were wounded.

Arrived, ship *Cape Clear*, Captain Kellar, from Liverpool.

The Presbyterian Seceding Convention—No New Church to be Formed.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Dr. Vandyke forwarded a letter to the Rebel Presbyterian Conference here, which has been published. He sympathizes with their grievances, but counsels moderation. It was resolved this morning not to form a new Church organization, but to appeal to the churches to correct the errors of the General Assembly, and hold another Conference. Stuart Robinson was to make a public speech to-night, but it has been indefinitely postponed.

The Official Report of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The committee appointed by the late Convention to wait upon the President for the purpose of presenting to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, held a meeting this morning, and postponed until one o'clock the time for so doing. It was originally intended that 10 A. M. should be the hour at which their reception would be had. The committee, followed by delegates to the late Convention, and after them citizens, will form in regular order at 12:30, and proceed to the Executive mansion.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—Manilla advices of June 27 report Currant Sugar 4 3/4, and superior 5 12 ₱ picul. Rice 2 75 per cavan. Coffee 15@16 ₱ picul. Batavia advices of May 11 quote Java Coffee at 42 florins ₱ picul, and No. 16 Sugar at 16 florins. The Wheat crop in San Joaquin county is estimated at 1,250,000 bushels. Mining shares continue dull. Quhir $220; Imperial, $90; Yellow Jacket, $662; Cholar Potosi, $173. Legal Tenders, 70.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Former Accounts Confirmed—The United States Troops Worsted—Preparations for Defense.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 17.—The reports from Forts Sedgwick and Laramie confirm those received here of the burning of seven trains north of Fort Reno, and two between Laramie and Bridgers' Ferry. They state that fifteen Government mules were stolen by half-breeds, and that they are robbing continually. The officers report their commands inefficient. Indian guides at Forts Laramie and Sedgwick report that a battle has been fought at Fort Reno, and from 35 to 40 soldiers killed.

There has been no mail from Fort Reno in three weeks. The Indians have fought the troops north of Reno, *en route* to the new posts on that road. The latest advices from Laramie confirm the report that the Indian war has commenced with untold fury. Another train has just been captured between Reno and Laramie, and the stock run off into the mountains. The 18th United States Infantry has been repulsed by the Indians north of Fort Reno. Whole trains of emigrants are fleeing from the mountain valleys to the States on account of Indian dangers. The commanding officer at Fort Laramie writes that he hopes the hostilities will be delayed until troops can arrive.

He says the treaty was not signed by the Chiefs, and that he dare not waste his strength at present. The Indians have stolen all the stock around Reno and Laramie, not Government, and considerable of that. There are not troops enough to check the outrages. The Governor has called out a portion of the militia for the defense of the frontier settlements. Fort Leavenworth has been selected for the headquarters of the 10th United States Colored Cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks for the 38th United States Colored Infantry, Regulars.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 18, 1866.

The excitement which characterized the Stock Market for a day or two fell off somewhat this morning, though there was no decline in prices. It is generally believed that the buoyancy now set in will continue for some time, as the ease in money is quite remarkable for this period of the year.

State 5s were selling at 95@95¼, no change. City 6s were in demand and again advancing, the new selling at 99¾, a sale which is considered low as compared with other first-class investments, as the interest is not allowed to the seller, but is counted in as part of the cost of the bond. The City Treasury was never in better condition than at present, and there is no reason why the bonds of the city should not sell above par.

There was less doing in Government bonds; June Seven-thirties being rather weak at 106⅞. The other issues were held at 106¼. [For 5-Five-twenties of 1864, 108¼ was bid.

The Coal stocks, as in New York, are beginning to attract attention, as they ought to have done long since, if we consider the high prices realized for coal, and the good standing of most of the companies on the market. There were further sales of Swatara Falls at 3, and St. Nicholas at 3. The prospect of an early dividend by the St. Nicholas is strengthening the quotation, and numbers of capitalists are buying up the stock for the purpose of creating a scarcity.

Railroad stocks were in the main unchanged. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33¾; Camden and Amboy at 128; and Reading at 57¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was held at 59½. 57 was bid for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 64¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira; 36¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 45 for Northern Central.

We quote the following bids for City Passenger Railway stocks:—18¾ for Hestonville; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; and 88 for Second and Third.

Gold opened this morning at 146, and closed at 149¼.

—The course of American securities on the London Stock Exchange will be apparent from the following quotations and monthly intervals since the end of April, 1865:—

	1865		
	April 25.	*May 26.*	*Jun 18.*
U. S. Five twenties	66@62	67¾@68¾	69¾@69¾
Erie	45 @46	52½@52½	52 @53
Illinois Central	74 @76	76¾@76¾	82¾@..
	July 1.	*August 18.*	*Sept. 12.*
U. S. Five-twenties	69¾@69¾	68 @68¾	67¾@68¾
Erie	54½@54¾	52¾@53¾	56 @57
Illinois Central	80¾@81¾	78¾@79	75¾@79¾
	Oct. 17	*Nov. 3.*	*Dec. 1.*
U. S. Five-twenties	64 @64¾	63¾@64¾	64¾@64¾
Erie	57 @57¾	53¾@54¾	58¾@59¾
Illinois Central	83 @83¾	81¾@82¾	83 @83¾
	1866		
	Jan 3.	*Feb 23*	*March 9.*
U. S. Five-twenties	65 @65¾	67¾@68¾	70¾@70¾
Erie	56¾@57	53¾@53¾	63¾@64¾
Illinois Central	77¾@78	76¾@76¾	84 @85
	April 5.	*May 12.*	*June 2.*
U. S. Five-twenties	72¾@72¾	64 @66	64¾@65¾
Erie	56 @56	44 @45	42¾@43
Illinois Central	81 @81¾	76 @78	76¾@77
	July 7.	*July 20.*	*July 28.*
U. S. Five-twenties	66¾@67	66¾@66¾	66¾@66¾
Erie	38 @38¾	42¾@42¾	41 @42
Illinois Central	75¾@76¾	77 @77¾	.....

Messrs. Attenwaite's circular says:—"Since our last there has been a fair amount of business in the London market for American securities, but prices have not been maintained, the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph inducing the belief that New York and London quotations must more nearly approximate, and as lately London prices have been considerably higher than those ruling in New York, it is clear that either we must experience a further decline here, or an advance must take place on the other side."

—Three hundred of the leading railroads of the United States, having 8282 miles of first-class road in operation, cost, with all their equipments, $495 899,029, or an average of $60,236 per mile. During the year 1865 the gross earnings of these three hundred railroads were $159,194,587, or $19,237 per mile—about thirty per cent. on the cost of the roads. Not quite two-thirds of this sum, or $102 497,917, was spent in running the roads during the year, so that $56,696,670 are left for profits, being an average of $6886 for each mile of road in operation. This is eleven and one-half per cent. upon the amount invested, an annual profit that ought to be satisfactory to every one. The result of the business of 1865 also proves the substantial value of railroad investments. During the year thirteen American railroads paid ten per cent. dividend, two paid twelve per cent., one fifteen per cent., one thirty, and two thirty-five per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	US 5-20s 65 coup	108¾	$5000 Leh 6s, 84	89¼
$100	do reg.	109¾	100 sh Reading	57 56
$1000	U S 7 30s June	106¾	100 sh St Nch Coal	3
$1000	Pa 6s	95½	300 sh do	3
$350	do	95	100 sh Sch N Mt	37¼
$3000	City 6s, n 1018	99¾	100 sh do	37¼
$200	do	99¾	100 sh Pa & E	33½
$1000	do	99¾	100 sh do	33¾
$1000	do old	95	3 sh Cam. & Am	128½
$3000	Pa R 1st mg 6s	100¾	100 sh Swatara	2

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold	149½	150
American Silver, 5 and 10	140	"

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June,	1864	13⅞ 14
"	"	July,	1864	13⅞ 13½
"	"	August,	1864	12½ 13
"	"	October

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Silence That Condemns.

From the Nation.

Fifteen days have elapsed since Mr. Johnson took the government of Louisiana into his own hands, and allowed it to pass into the charge of a ferocious and bloodthirsty mob. Fifteen days have passed since he learned of the wholesale massacre of unarmed and loyal men, by those to whom he had deputed his authority. When appealed to by pardoned Rebels to suppress a peaceful Convention and to depose the Governor of a State, he lost no time. He could not wait from Saturday to Monday, but hastened upon Sunday to tie the hands of General Baird, and to direct the forces of the United States to be used in support of the "Thugs" of New Orleans. The Thugs have acted according to their nature. We cannot believe that Mr. Johnson *meant* that they should enact the scenes of disbolism which they did. We cannot suppose that he intended arrests to be made without the shadow of legal warrant, the assassination of defenseless and unresisting prisoners, the deliberate massacre of unconvicted and unresisting men. But the deed has been done. Even some of his own tools are shocked at their work; why cannot the President speak? He was prompt to telegraph messages against the Convention; prompt to publish his telegrams. Has he telegraphed any censure of this bloody work to the Rebels whom he made rulers of Louisiana? If he has, why does he not publish his telegram? What means this silence over massacre after such ready speech against "usurpation?"

We trust that all our readers have studied the letter of Mr. E. P. Brooks to the President's organ in this city. Calm and clear in its statements, its impartial record is all the more terrible in its effect upon the mind. It relates how the clergyman who offered prayer at the opening of the Convention came down to surrender himself to the police, with a white handkerchief on the end of his walking stick, and "was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and beaten nearly to death while begging for mercy" (he is since dead); how Dr. Dostie was treated in the same manner, besides being stabbed repeatedly; how a detachment of the mob, some hundreds strong, led by six policemen, hunted a single negro, the policemen, as they came up with him, emptying their revolvers into his back; how another negro, falling from a policeman's shot while trying to escape, was surrounded by policemen, who fired their pistols into him as he lay, and then, when he feebly raised his arms to implore for mercy, pounded him with their clubs; how a policeman mounted a cart full of dead men, and thrust his revolver between their bodies to kill two men beneath them who yet gave signs of life. These, be it observed, were the acts of the *police*—the sworn guardians of the public peace into whose hands the city was committed by the express orders of the President. For yet more ghastly scenes among the auxiliary mob, we refer to the same letter, in the New York *Times* of August 8.

These specific details, given voluntarily by an eye-witness who is a supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy, and who has not withheld censure of "radicalism" at the North, have been public for more than a week, but yet we have not heard a word from Mr. Johnson or his organs. The Saratoga Convention has met, and endorsed all the acts of Mr. Johnson. Long speeches were made on the occasion, but we do not notice a single expression of horror over this narrative, which half the members must have read on their way to the place of meeting. They could go out of their way to pledge an affected sympathy for the soldiers of the Union at the North, but could not spare a word for the discharged soldiers who had just been massacred by paroled Rebels at the South. The President of the Convention declared that he held out his hand to the loyal men of the South, whom he justly called our brothers; but to the blood of these brothers, spilt before his eyes, he was blind; to their cries for help and rescue he was deaf.

The partisans of the Administration in vain endeavor to evade the responsibility for this appalling crime. But for the President's positive orders, General Baird would have protected the Convention from violence. The action which General Baird finally took, and which alone stayed the work of death, was contrary to the President's instructions; and it is already announced by one of the President's mouthpieces that the General's action will cost him his place. If the whole object, end, and aim of the President's policy is not to turn over the loyal men of the South into the hands of such rulers as Mayor Monroe, and such police as those of New Orleans, who can say what it is? Not only does he encourage and aid the rule of such men, but if by accident a man of different mould comes into power, the President either ignores him, as in Tennessee, or threatens him with violent resistance, as in Missouri, or deposes him, as in Louisiana. In short, the man who made such loud professions of loyalty, of hatred of treason, of determination that loyal men should rule, is the man under whom to-day past loyalty is made odious, traitors raised to power, and Union men literally crushed under their feet. There is not a doctrine in his political creed which he has not violated, not a promise which he has not broken, scarcely an act of usurpation in his power which he has not committed. But of all his acts none have been so utterly without palliation as his course in respect to the Louisiana Convention. His readiness to speak when he had no pretense of right to interfere, and his persistent silence when every instinct of manhood should have drawn him to speak, are his crowning, his damning disgrace.

The War of Races.

From the Tribune.

The Memphis *Daily Commercial*—a Rebel sheet, of course, none others indulge in such luxuries of wo—preaches on this theme a sermon full of loathsome malignity. It is but one of many, we presume; but it is a good specimen of its kind; spicy with newly kindled wrath, and pointed with recent facts of bloody import. The text for the discourse is a passage from Jefferson, written in 1821, when he was seventy-one years of age, and, according to the editorial prophet, in the plenary ripeness of his bright and powerful intellect. The text runs as follows:—"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes, are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

The points are these:—Jefferson was an anti-slavery man, and would prophesy the most hopefully for the blacks. He was a very wise and sagacious man likewise. His first prediction has come true. The second, therefore, will, in all likelihood, come true also. There will be a war of races in the South. But, in a war of races, the black race will be not only subdued but exterminated. Thus Abolitionism destroys itself, and thus pretended philanthropy will prove the destruction of its victims. One or two slips in logic here invite remark; for instance, that the second prediction must be fulfilled because the first has been; and that a war of races is the only issue, supposing the second prediction to be justified by experience, in the order of time. We will offer a suggestion or two touching the first dilemma—Jefferson predicted the emancipation of the slaves, by some means, in some probable emergency—an exceedingly vague prediction. He also predicted the separation of the races—another prediction even more vague. Events have brought about the formal emancipation of the slaves; must events, therefore, bring about a separation of the races? That depends a little on the grounds on which the different prophecies were based.

Why did Jefferson predict emancipation? and why did he predict the separation of the races? It is not difficult to answer either question. Jefferson was an abolitionist. He believed that slavery was wrong, and that God was just. He was a statesman, and he saw that the form of government that must in time prevail at the South was opposed to democratic tendencies, and must give way before them. He was a close observer of society, and he could not be blind to the fact that the slave population would eventually be an embarrassing and possibly an unmanageable element in Southern communities. He foresaw the ultimate extinction, therefore, of slavery, as a mistake, a nuisance, a mischief, a solecism, and a sin. So sure as the Almighty lived, it could not endure; he trembled for his country while it did. Observation, reflection, conviction, faith, lent their combined vision to pierce the future when it should be no more. A moral vision thus keen was not to be baffled; the great conclusion came, though under circumstances which no merely mortal vision could have indicated.

And why did Jefferson, auguring thus hopefully for the negro's emancipation, augur thus drearily for his emancipated destiny? Because he was himself a Virginian, with the ideas of a French liberal, but with the habits of a Southern gentleman, used from boyhood to feel about the blacks as the best of Southern gentlemen may, but as Southern gentlemen always will, he said truly that habit and opinion drew an indelible line between the whites and the blacks. When he added "Nature" he meant habit and opinion, which were nature to him, no doubt, as they are to most of us. His limits were the limits of destiny. God proposed nothing more than He could conceive possible. He could not conceive it possible that whites and blacks could live together in equal freedom under the same government. An immense array of evidence, historical, moral, presumptive, convinced Him that slavery must pass away. Where was the evidence to persuade Him that the races must be detached or fall into hopeless strife? Not in history, not in philosophy, not in conscience; it was simply "in his bones and blood." The one prediction, therefore, might be as inevitably foolish and false as the other was wise and true. The verification of the first would, on general principles, suggest the futility of the second.

But the second has already been justified by the same history that justified the first. Triumphantly exclaims the predicator of Memphis:—Do you not know what transpired here in Tennessee? Have you not heard of the recent occurrences in New Orleans? Are you blind to the signs of the times in the Carolinas, in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida? Can you not feel the pulse of the chivalry beating with indignation at the disgrace that emancipation puts upon them? Have you not caught the whisper of their recorded vow that the negroes shall be either banished or exterminated! Oh yes; but does this prove that a war of races is inevitable, that whites and blacks cannot live together, that an indelible line is drawn by nature between them? It proves that the Southern whites retain their ancient prejudices of birth, ignorance, and habit; it proves that they are gifted with a Bœotian fatness of intellect as regards their own interest: it proves that their pride is dearer to them than their prosperity, that the indulgence of their temper is sweeter than the fulness of their barns; it proves that they hate the freedmen, are jealous of their thrift, are malignant towards their loyalty, are vexed over their aggrandizement at their masters' expense, are beside themselves with rage at their own powerlessness. It proves that *their* nature, in its grossest and least human element, would gladly draw, and means to draw, an indelible line between the two races. But is their nature God's nature? Is the barrier they cement with blood made firm by Divine decree? The war at present raging between the whites and blacks is not a war of races, but a war of interests. Human passions, not Providential antagonisms, are at strife. We need not call in destiny to explain what deviltry will explain just as well, and better too.

That strife is impending between the whites and the blacks in the late slave States is, we apprehend, very evident. Of that struggle, the blacks may be the occasion, but the whites are the cause. Had emancipation been practically more universal and complete than it is now, the struggle might have been avoided, because then the negroes would have been on a civil and political equality with their former masters, and could have put forth a show of strength that might have held their enemies in check, or even extorted from them concessions of privilege. It is the non-fulfillment to its full extent of Jefferson's first prophecy that has brought the second so near to a fulfillment. Had the freedmen, again, shown themselves less industrious, sober, thrifty, temperate, emulous, the struggle might have been avoided; for in that case the whites would have had some pretext for standing, not on their contempt, perhaps, but on their silent, arms-folded indifference. At present, jealousy ministers to their rage. The negro proves himself altogether too capable of self support, too ready for education, too eager for the influences of civilized life; and his former lords and themselves unable to live with him on equal terms of labor and progress. When the blacks are equally free with the whites, we confidently predict that the war of races will become a phrase instead of a fact, and a phrase fitly describing nothing but an exploded prejudice. War of races, forsooth! Neither race is in condition to do justice to itself. The negroes are not, because they are not yet emancipated from the bondage of habit and opinion. These habits and opinions may be incurable in the present generation; they will disappear in the next. They may stand out against bureaus and bayonets; but they will yield to manufactures and trade. Born in time, they will die in time. Born of the old world, they will vanish in the new. As the old system passes away, the old Adam will pass away. The races live together comfortably and to mutual satisfaction when they live together on equal terms, as they do in some parts of the British West Indies. It is inequality that begets war. Equally free, they will be equally genial, prosperous, and happy in the United States. Neither the white man nor the black man of 1821 was the same being that he is in 1866. Circumstances alter; and the prophet who feels his way along the line of circumstances will always be at fault, as Jefferson will prove to be yet in his predictions that the races cannot, in equal freedom, live together. Principles never change; and the prophet who projects his vision along the track of principles will always be verified, as Jefferson was in his prediction that the slaves would be made free.

Napoleon, France, and Prussia.

From the Times.

A telegram in yesterday morning's *Times*, sent from Paris the day before yesterday, will inform the reader that on August 15 the Prussian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor, at which he delivered the formal refusal of the Prussian Government to comply with the French demands of an extension of the frontiers. The Emperor is said to have assented to the reasoning of the Prussian Government, and to have further remarked that he had made the demand only in compliance with the public opinion of France. This, at first sight, would appear as an official confirmation of the telegram of the previous day, referring merely to a "reliable report" at Paris to the same effect. But we feel inclined to caution our readers to accept it as such. As we judge the character of Napoleon, he is very apt to do something else than what he says. Some critic remarked that Napoleon was the most difficult man of any for a diplomat to understand, for, when he says a thing, no one can expect that he means it, nor even that he means the reverse. He proclaimed that the Empire was peace. But since he made himself Emperor "*par la grace de Dieu et la volonte nationale*," there has been no peace in Europe. When there was no war, there was irritation and preparation for war. So now, when he, as reported, proclaims his intention to keep the peace and not to increase the number of combatants, we may very well doubt the sincerity of his declaration.

But, then, if our telegraphic report be strictly correct, he has announced himself as the pliant tool of the public opinion of France. In deference to it only, he now claims to have made demand. In this very declaration, if it be true, lies the "backdoor," which he has always hitherto succeeded in leaving open for any sudden change of position. In deference to that same "public opinion of France" he may believe himself compelled to reinsist upon the demand, and to exact a compliance by force. Public opinion is something in this country, it is something in England, but in France, the Emperor "by the national will" considers himself the master of public opinion, and his referring to it now may well put us on our guard, and might prepare us for his leaning upon it again when he proposes to act in a different direction. And here may be covered up, like the forthcoming chicken in the egg, his future course by the reported caution to Prussia, that she should not extend her power below the river Main. We have, of course, not the very words in which this caution was expressed, but it contains enough to show that, as in many other occasions, it is just as well now to accept what a German caricaturist once wrote about him, that he looks to the right and squints to the left, talks to those in front, while his hands are busily at work behind his back.

The European Question—Napoleon's Difficulty and the Perils of Austria.

From the Herald.

We have a report from Paris of the 15th, by the Atlantic cable, that the French Government had abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine. Napoleon may have caused certain hints to be thrown out in this direction in order to gain time or to sound the public opinion of France in reference to the back-down suggested; but his detestation of those treaties of 1815 no doubt remains the same as when he made that audacious little speech at Auxerre. He there proclaimed himself the champion of the imperial programme of his uncle; he intended France to understand him, and his speech was so understood and accepted by the French people. They have accordingly been expecting great things either from the diplomacy of the Emperor or his splendid army—from a European Congress or a campaign on the Rhine.

On the other hand, it may be said, that when Napoleon finds himself in an untenable or dangerous position he does not hesitate to withdraw from it; and his peace with Austria in 1859 of Villa Franca, and his retirement from Mexico, may be cited as examples of his prevailing prudence under the strongest temptations for rashness. But the abandonment of the idea of the extension of France to the Rhine under the present situation of things in Europe, involves such a loss of prestige and popularity to Napoleon and the empire as to make his surrender quite as dangerous to himself as a declaration of war. It is a question which will probably take as much time for a settlement by negotiation as by the sword. We apprehend, indeed, that the sword will at last be required to cut the gordian knot, whatever adjustment may be attempted by diplomacy; for in this matter the question is whether France shall maintain her ascendancy on the continent, or quietly consent to be neutralized, overshadowed, and held at bay by the new Germanic Confederation embraced in the now truly powerful kingdom of Prussia.

We can hardly believe, therefore, that the French Government, upon twenty-four hours' consideration of the Prussian ultimatum, has abandoned the idea of the Rhine frontier. On the contrary, we are still inclined to the opinion that this business will not be settled short of a continental war or another French revolution. In view of a revolution there is an active agitation going on among "the peoples" of the Austrian empire, which may spread like the contagion of the cholera or the rinderpest into France. Revolutions, like epidemics, when once started, are apt to travel in every direction where the combustibles upon which they feed are to be found. Poor Austria now, in the midst of her degradation and helplessness, appears to be on the verge of a general break-up through a revolutionary uprising of her various "peoples," especially the heroic and republican people of Hungary, who in 1849 were only checked in their victorious march towards independence by the intervention of Russia with an army of nearly two hundred thousand men.

That Hungarian revolution was set in motion by the French republican revolution of 1848, resulting in the expulsion of Louis Philippe, and in the setting up of that experimental poetical republic of Lamartine, which was first secured and then superseded by the present Napoleon with his *coup d'etat* and the empire. But why may not the revolutionary contagion spread from Hungary to France, as well as from France to Hungary? When the loyal Austrians proper of Vienna meet their hitherto venerated Kaiser with the cry of "Abdicate!" "abdicate!"—when thousands of brave Hungarians taken as prisoners of war by Prussia, in his service, accept with gratitude their release on the condition of undertaking the independence of Hungary, we may well pause to require:—Is Austria to go to pieces from this disastrous conflict, or will she still survive, even as a second-rate power, through the helping hand again of Russia? This, too, is an interesting question, and one which will depend as much for its settlement upon the movements of the revolutionary elements upon the continent as upon the managing statesmen of the great powers. We still hold to the impression that peace is not secured in Europe; that war outside of France has become a necessity to Louis Napoleon to avoid an internal revolution, and that while courts and cabinets are discussing the rectification of their boundaries, "the peoples," as in 1848-9, and with more system and force, may rise and change the whole programme from France to Hungary, or from Hungary to France.

France and Prussia.

From the World.

Nothing can be more bland and conciliatory than the tone of the Emperor Napoleon in his discussion with Prussia upon the propriety of a "rectification" of the eastern frontiers of France, as we see its results received by the Atlantic cable. But nothing, on the other hand, could well be less reassuring as to the probabilities of the preservation of peace between France and Prussia than the substance of the Emperor's reply to the ambassador of King William.

The amenities of diplomatic intercourse, like the civilities of private correspondence, are pretty sure to be clipped and docked in their transmission over the busy and peremptory wires of the telegraph; and the account which we now receive of the conclusion of these negotiations abundantly confirms our original doubts as to the form and nature of the alleged "demand" made by France upon Prussia for the cession of the Rhenish provinces of the latter power. Such a "demand" would, in the first place, have been utterly preposterous, in the actual condition of the two States; and could it by any possibility have been made, it must, in the second place, have been insisted upon with all the power of the empire, and at whatever hazard.

It is obvious, now, that the propositions of Napoleon, made, as the Emperor declared them to have been made, to "satisfy the demands of public opinion in France," must have amounted to a suggestion of the propriety of anticipating and preventing any future difficulty on the subject of boundaries between the two powers, by a reference of the question of allegiance to the people of the Rhenish districts bordering upon France, as well Prussian as Bavarian and Hessian. This suggestion, Prussia, it seems, has decidedly declined to entertain, and the Emperor of the French, professing himself entirely satisfied with the arguments by which King William justifies his refusal, quietly expresses the hope that nothing may occur to change the existing condition of things, and that Prussia will not think of passing the boundary of the Main. But that Prussia does think, and think seriously, of passing the boundary of the Main, is more than implied by the latest news we have of the course of the Prussian authorities and the Prussian armies beyond that boundary, and by the threatening aspect of the relations between Prussia, on the one hand, and Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the most important States beyond the Main, on the other. In that quarter of Germany all the signs now point ominously to the renewal of the conflict at an early day. A Prussian invasion of Bavaria east of the Rhine would hardly be unattended by a simultaneous Prussian invasion of Bavaria west of the Rhine, and a Prussian invasion of Bavaria west of the Rhine would bring about at once a state of affairs on the immediate frontiers of France which would justify the French Emperor not only in making propositions to "satisfy the demands of public opinion," but in taking action to assure those frontiers.

Interpreted by all that the world knows of the third Napoleon's habitual course of conduct at critical emergencies, and illuminated by the light of the existing state of things in Southern Germany, these curious negotiations which have just passed between Paris and Berlin must be taken to be a sort of reproduction of those propositions for a "Congress," which, proceeding from the Tuileries, preceded the outbreak of the Italian war in 1859, and again of the recent struggle between Austria and Prussia. It has been the one clear and consistent aim of the policy of the third Napoleon to avoid the methods, while steadily laboring to attain the ends, of the policy of his uncle and predecessor. From the moment when he assumed the sceptre, Napoleon III has been visibly impressed with the paramount necessity to his permanent success of persuading Europe that the methods of war and conquest were utterly distasteful to him. Never has it been so important for him to maintain this impression as now, when events seem to be fast ripening towards the crowning opportunity of his reign, and France once more sees within her not distant reach the occasion of seizing once more that "natural frontier," the desire of which has for ages made the Rhine a French river in the profound and passionate conviction of the people of France. Against a player playing so patiently and so warily for a stake so high, the audacious and reckless game of Count Bismark may possibly prove successful. But the chances, it must be admitted, look dangerously the other way; and if this last move of Napoleon shall precipitate the imperious Premier of Prussia more rapidly and boldly upon the course of policy which he has shown himself disposed to adopt towards Southern Germany, the world will not have long to wait for the shock of a French advance in force upon the positions which Count Bismark has now declined to make the subject of diplomacy.

Military Organization in Prussia.

From the Daily News.

The recent exhibitions of prowess with which the Prussian army has astonished the world, have placed it, in public estimation, in the chief rank of national military establishments. It is evidently a most extraordinary army; its armament and commissariat are pronounced not to be equalled by those of any other army in Europe, and the moral individual excellence of the soldiers is stated to be of the highest order. A military critic remarks, and with much truth:—"The Prussian generals command 'thinking bayonets,' and find them not the worse tools for that."

There can be no doubt but that all this excellence is to be attributed to the military organization of Prussia, which is based on the principle that every citizen owes his services to the country. The law of that nation demands that every man shall be a soldier; but, owing to the limitation of the army to a certain number of men, every person may not be obliged to enter the ranks. When the young Prussian attains the age of twenty the State calls upon him for his services, and requires a certain number to enter the standing army, in which they remain for five years, the last two of which are spent in the reserve. Formerly it was only necessary to remain in active service for two years, with the exception of the Royal Guard, after which the soldier was dismissed and placed in the reserve, but was liable to be called out at any time for three years more; but the present King, when Prince Regent, in 1860, without asking the consent of the Legislature, extended the regular term of active service to three years, which was equivalent to an increase in the peace establishment by nearly one-third. The time of service for professional men, students, etc., however, is only one year. Those men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, who are not required for the regular army, are enrolled in the second levy of the *landwehr*, of which we shall speak hereafter. Young men of any station in life are, however, allowed to enter the army as volunteers for one year, without receiving any pay, and at the end of the year they go over to the reserve, in which they remain for two years more.

Having served his term in the regular army, the Prussian soldier enters the first levy of the *landwehr*, where he remains for seven years, and is then transferred to the second levy, where he is enrolled for a like term. Consequently a Prussian subject is not released from military duty until he is 39 years of age, his time of service being divided as follows:—From 20 to 25 years of age in the standing army, from 26 to 32 in the first levy, and from 33 to 39 in the second levy of the *landwehr;* the entire period being nineteen years. The first levy of the *landwehr* is called out a few days in every year for drilling and manœuvring. In war it is employed the same as the regular army. The second levy is liable to be called out in time of war for the purpose of garrisoning the fortresses.

Thus the *landwehr* is a standing militia which forms a second reserve of the army, and is augmented from the ranks of the regular troops, instead of supplying recruits to them, as is the case in some other countries. The standing army is in fact the military school, and the *landwehr* forms the nucleus of the army. The first levy of the latter performs the annual exercises with the regular troops, and the eye of a military officer would detect no difference in the manœuvres of either corps. The second levy is likewise a thoroughly experienced military body, for, as we have shown, it consists chiefly of soldiers who have been drafted from the regular army to the first levy, and from thence to the second, when arrived at the requisite age. The horses for the cavalry of the *landwehr* are furnished by the landed owners of the circle during the continuance of the annual exercises.

When the Prussian arrives at the age of 39, and is discharged from the *landwehr*, his Government is still not content to part with him altogether as an arms-bearing individual. He is now incorporated into an irregular militia, called the *landsturm*, where he remains until he is 60. This body acts as a home-guard in the event of foreign invasion; but it is only a local force for defensive purposes, and is never called out except in extreme cases, when even young men of from 17 to 20 are also compelled to serve in it.

The military lists of the middle of last year give us the number of disciplined men in Prussia, whose period of military service has not expired. The standing army, on a peace footing, is entered at 213,000 men, but on a war footing at 647,000 men; the difference between these sums (434,000) represents the reserve of the regular army and the first levy of the *landwehr*, which of course are now under arms. The second levy of the *landwehr* is put down at 95,000, which swells the total to 742,000. To add to this there were still 320,000 drilled men in the country who were under 39 years of age.

By her peculiar military organization it will be seen that Prussia has always an immense and thoroughly disciplined force always on hand and ready for any emergency, and this, too, at but a trifling expense, when compared with the military expenses of other countries; for she only has to pay for her troops when they are actually on duty. The fighting quality of the Prussian soldier has been thoroughly tested on the battle-field during the present war, whilst his marching powers have been proved to be very great, and quite equal to those of the French in the old war. In fact, the order and the regularity and speed with which the Prussians entered the enemy's country were very striking; "no precautions," says a correspondent, "were omitted, and the army moved as it ought, exactly as if an enemy were in front."

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Harper & Bros.: New York. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The usual annual edition of the "Hand Book" comes to us with a number of recent revisions. It is a rich epitome of information, and is such a work as is ever needed by not only a traveller, but by all who intend to travel. With it as a companion, we can view the sights of other lands without leaving our study, and delight in the anticipation of delights which we hope are yet to be ours. To a traveller it is indispensable.

Its only fault is the attempt to compress too much into one volume. It will be found a valuable addition to Murray, as it gives the American view of places and hotels, which is essentially different from the British fancy. We regret that, with all its boasted, and much real enterprise, the list of Consols was not corrected, but the old list of 1862 inserted in a book supposed to be entirely up to 1866. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott.

INSIDE: A CHRONICLE OF SECESSION. By G. F. Harrington. Harper & Bros.: New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Agents.

The book form of "Inside" gives it a much more attractive appearance than it had when published as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*. It is a romance originally founded on facts, has a true Union ring about it, and paints all the horrors of life in the South during the Rebellion without an effort at a disguise. The names of the characters are changed, although some of them we can recognize. For instance, it takes no great penetration to reveal Colonel Ret Roberts as the veritable Colonel Robert B. Rhett. It will well repay perusal.

—"Papers from the Overlook House," recently published anonymously by Lippincott, are by a Rev. Mr. Beesley, whose church is in Bucks county. Their tone is as admirable as the poetry is execrable.

WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMAN. By D. M. Muloch. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

It is a pleasant relief to turn from the ultra-sensational school of the present day, and find improvement as well as entertainment in a novel which is admirable in style and pleasant in its plot. Above all things else, it is natural in its details. Such are Miss Muloch's productions, and, with the exception of "John Halifax," we consider "Woman's Thoughts" her best. Every now and then Messrs. Peterson get out a reprint of some sterling work, and the rapidity with which the edition is absorbed shows that the public taste is not vitiated. The merits of the work before us are too well known to be pointed out; we can therefore only commend the style in which it is issued, and advise all who have not perused its pages to do so before the issue is exhausted.

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES. By Lillian Foster. Richardson: New York. Howard Challen, No. 1308 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Challen sends us a life of the President, printed in handsome style, neatly bound, and perfectly reliable. It is the best of any of his lives that have fallen under our notice, being full, so far as the biographical sketch is concerned, and having all of his speeches up to the latest date, as well as all of his messages. The members of the Convention will find it a peculiarly useful work, and one which is perfectly reliable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.), at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And while there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several Conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, }
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
8 11 8t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 3 1 lmrp

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 1t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the
Union League of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
By order of the Board of Directors.
8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 299 N. SECOND Street

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 § BEACH and PALMER Stree's.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats etc.
Castings of all kinds either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs or Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bylleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Ashbnwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 5 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

THE BELLIGERENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL.—John R. James, J. T. Clark, William Smith, and Charles E. Harrigan, who were arrested at the Continental Hotel on Thursday night, on the charge of having been concerned in the assault upon John Turner, of Wilmington, Delaware, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Detective Webb sworn—On Thursday evening, about eleven o'clock, I was in the bar-room of the Continental Hotel; heard an excitement at the Sansom street entrance; went out and saw a crowd; ascertained that a man named Strong had been hurt; I met Mr. Isaac White, and he said that he thought he knew who done it; Strong ran again me while in the hotel, and asked to be excused; I went to the hospital to-day; the physician told me that Strong was much better; I saw him; he was able to converse with me; the surgeon said he might be hurt internally.

Isaac White sworn—While standing in the hall of hotel I saw defendants standing near the Sansom street entrance; Strong staggered towards Smith; the latter raised his hand as if to strike him; cannot say whether he struck him.

John C. Allen sworn—Heard one of the defendants say, "I have got him now; I will have my revenge," while standing near the Sansom street entrance of the hotel; have no idea to whom he had reference.

The case closed. James Clark and Harrigan were held in $1000 bail each for a further hearing, and Smith was held to await the result of Turner's injuries.

HEARING IN THE CASE OF TWO OLD OFFENDERS—A THOROUGH SIFTING.—George S. Roberts, alias Johnson, and John Mason, who were arrested in New York on Monday last by Detectives George H. Smith, Taggart, and Lamon, of this city, and Captain Jordan, of New York, had a final hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having been implicated in the Hess, Rogers & Chambers, Henry M. Day, George B. Atkinson, and A. B. Ballard robberies, which occurred during the months of March and April last. James Boys also had a hearing, charged with being an accessory to the robbery of Hess, Rogers & Chambers' store. The burglarious implements captured by the detectives from defendants are said to be the most complete yet made in any country, being English manufacture. An arrangement for opening fire-proof safes without the aid of gunpowder is certainly an ingenious piece of mechanism; it is the first, and believed to be the only one ever brought to this country. False keys, jimmies of the most approved kind, drills, augers, screws, and dark lanterns were also captured among the implements. Roberts and Mason are considered the most expert English burglars that ever crossed the Atlantic. The former is said to be a ticket-of-leave man, having been banished to Van Dieman's Land, from which he made his escape to this country. The following testimony was elicited:—

William S. Hess sworn—I am one of the firm of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, No. 411 Market street; our store was entered on the night of March 7, 1866, by boring through the back window; the vault door was opened by the means of false keys, and $1500 in bank notes, $114 in gold coin, a gold watch, several deeds, and about $500 worth of merchandise were taken; the books of the firm were mutilated, the pages containing the accounts for eighteen months back from that time were cut out and destroyed. (Watch shown.) That is the one taken from the vault; it was left with me to be repaired by the owner, Ephraim Manning, of Gold Hill, N. C.; I know Boys; he has been at our store a score of times; he visited the book-keeper, William R. Mitchell, who was arrested some time ago for burglary and embezzlement.

Cross-examined—Saw Boys at our store a few days after Mitchell was arrested; he asked me about the mutilation of the books of the firm; I asked him where Mitchell was; he replied that he did not know then.

G. B. Atkinson sworn—I am engaged in the shirt business at No. 101 Appletree alley; am one of the firm of L. Atkinson & Co.; our place was entered through the front door last winter; about $4000 worth of muslin shirts and linens were stolen, also a pair of pantaloons and vest (shirt, pants, and vest shown); they belong to me.

Henry M. Day sworn—I am engaged in the lace business in the third story of No. 325 Chestnut street; my place was entered some months since; the lower door was opened by false keys, and the door leading to my room was forced open with a jimmy; lace goods and veils to the value of $2700 or $2800 were carried off. (Some of the goods recovered were shown and identified.) Witness continued—I have received $1785 worth of the stolen goods which were recovered; have seen Roberts before; he and a lady came into my store a few weeks before the robbery, and asked if I kept Honiton lace veils; I told her no, that I kept the Nottingham goods; she then inquired about other fine grades of goods, and having received a description of the kinds and qualities I had for sale, they left.

A. B. Ballard sworn—I am a shoe dealer, at No. 37 N. Eighth street; my place was entered through the front door, about four months ago, and robbed of $700 worth of shoes. Two pairs of the stolen property which were recovered by the detectives were identified by the witness.

Detective George H. Smith, sworn—Officer Taggart and myself recovered the shoes and lace belonging to Messrs. Ballard & Day, at a house on Thirty-second street, between First and Second avenue, New York. Captain Jordan, of the New York detective force, Taggart, and I, arrested Mason and Roberts at No. 268 E. Tenth street, New York, on last Monday afternoon; a carpet-bag containing jimmies, dark lantern, brace, bit, and auger, false keys, and other burglarious tools were found in Mason's room; Mason was in the house at the time; Roberts was taken into custody with the other tools, a lot of new jimmies, etc., on his shoulder, just as he was coming in the front door; the large iron wrench was found under the bed in Mason's room; the goods stolen from Mr. Atkinson's store were recovered at the Harnden's Express Company's office, in New York.

John Haslam sworn—I live in New York; know the defendants; know Roberts by the name of Johnson; saw James Boys on Friday last, in his office, S. Third street; know of the Hess, Rogers & Chambers robbery; I got from Boys the impression of the keys in wax before the robbery took place; he told me, when he gave me the impression, that the place was in Market street that was to be entered and robbed; Mason and Johnson (otherwise Roberts) laid Boys' share out after the robbery took place; it amounted to $143; it was in counterfeit and Southern money; I was to give it to him; the store was to be burned down after the robbery had been accomplished; Mason told me that the books were to be destroyed by order of Boys; I got the watch from Johnson (Roberts); had an interview with Boys some time after the robbery, when I came on from New York; it occurred in his office; he asked me if I had brought on his share of money; I told him no, that they had laid out counterfeit money for him; know that there were some shoes brought to my house by another man, named Bill; the shirts were brought by defendants, Mason and Johnson; the laces which were found in my house were also brought by them.

Cross-examined—It was Hess, Rogers & Chambers' store, No. 411 Market street, that Boys spoke about robbing; he said that he knew where there was $31,000 in gold and bonds (this was before the robbery), and asked me if I knew any one who could get it; I told him that I did; I gave the impression of the key, handed to me by Boys, to Mason on the same day it was placed in my possession; it was made of wax (impression shown); that is not the one, although it is similar; the impression was given to me in a small alley in the rear of the Continental, in March last; Boys told me at the interview that he was to have one-fourth of the proceeds arising from the robbery; I saw Mitchell and Boys in conversation on that day in the latter's office; Mitchell wrote upon a piece of paper the following:—"Have it to-night," meaning the impression of the key, and handed it to Boys; the latter wrote on the back of the note, "All right;" the first conversation Mr. Boys and I had together about the robbery, he said that Mitchell had been robbing the place and he wanted the store robbed and burned to clear Mitchell; have known Boys for seven years; he formerly kept a grocery store at Stroudsburg, Pa.; he had the reputation of being a gambler at that time.

Counsel for Boys asked witness what connection he had with the robberies?

Witnessed declined answering, on the grounds that he would criminate himself.

W. S. Hess recalled—There was Southern money in the vault when it was robbed, and a $50 bond.

John Haslam recalled—Boys got $250 from a woman to get one of the men out of prison. Instead of doing so he put it in his pocket, and said if they went back on him now he was going to do the same on them.

Caroline Haslam sworn—Know Boys; saw the money divided at my house in New York; a portion of it was laid aside for Boys.

The testimony here closed. Mason and Johnson (Roberts) were held in $12,000 bail each to answer the charge of burglary at the present term of Court. Boys was held in $6000 bail to answer the charge of being an accessory before and after the fact.

JOHNSON AND CLYMER MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—At the meeting of the Central Johnson-Clymer Club last night, there was a large attendance, owing to the announcement that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens would address the meeting. H. Brunner, Esq., presided.

Hon. H. B. Wright, in the absence of Mr. Stephens, addressed the meeting. He referred to the war and its cost in blood and treasure as securing the integrity of the Union. The people of the South are now ready to come back and act in good faith. They have repudiated the Confederate debt; they have acquiesced in the abolishing of slavery, and are ready to do all that the Constitution requires. It is not our duty to keep these people at arm's length. We fought for four years to keep the States in the Union; why should we now seek to exclude them? (Applause.)

We must treat a fallen foe with some degree of magnanimity. (Cheers.) A radical party assert that there is no forgiveness for traitors. Christ did not teach that doctrine from the Cross. The reasonable men of the country must now take this matter in hand, and show to the country that the North is ready to forgive. The speaker was no apologist for the men of the South. He had denounced the Rebellion and the people who were engaged in it. But the war is over, and with it all the issues then raised. (Cheers.) We never can have an enduring peace unless we treat the people of the South as brethren.

Judge Moses, of South Carolina, was the next speaker. He had, he said, no apology to make for South Carolina. If she did discharge the first gun in the war, it was done openly, after thirty years' notice to the General Government. If wrong, her people acted under the belief that they were fighting for the Constitution. She fought for five years, and having been overcome she submitted, and was ready to accept the result of the war. The people of South Carolina, now knocking at the doors of the two Houses at Washington for the admission of her representatives, are as loyal to the Constitution as the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. (Cheers.) The South was in a peculiar position, according to the radical doctrine. For four years the North fought to keep the South in; now they want another war to keep them out. The speaker continued at considerable length, discussing the state of feeling among the people of the South. They had suffered greatly during the four years of the war, and almost every house was a house of mourning; but notwithstanding all their losses, they were ready now to return to their allegiance, and in good faith support the Constitution and the Union. No man in the North could imagine the condition of the Southern people, who, finding themselves overcome, were spurned by Congress when they presented themselves as claimants to a participation in the Government.

The radicals seemed to be actuated by a desire to crush rather than to reconstruct, and hence all the legislation at Washington was designed to humiliate a people who, if wrong, at least thought they were right. Let the question be transferred to the soldiers and sailors of both sections; it could be determined in five days, and that without prejudice to the rights of the people of the North or the South. Although the national debt had been incurred in the prosecution of a war to subdue the South, the people South were willing and had actually recognized its binding force upon them, and had agreed to provide their portion of the amount. What more could be required of them? They had complied with every suggestion of the President of the United States, and had in every way showed their desire to once more become loyal citizens of the United States.

Other speakers addressed the meeting.

Mr. Stephens did not reach the hall, owing to illness.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The gavel used by the President of the late National Union Convention will be presented to President Johnson, by the Committee of which the Hon. Reverdy Johnson is Chairman, as a historical relic. The subjoined letter explains its origin:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—To the President and Members of the National Union Convention—Gentlemen:—On behalf and by request of the National Union Johnson Club of the Thirteenth Ward of this city, we desire to present to you the accompanying gavel.

Its history renders it a most appropriate symbol of the authority of the Chairman of this Convention. It is turned from a piece of live-oak plank of the old ship-of-war *Constitution*, whose gallant career so justly won for her the *soubriquet* of "*Old Ironsides.*"

We had designed, in giving form to so precious a relic of our early history, to have it figuratively carved and mounted in gold. But when we thought of the objects of your vast and august assemblage, we felt it would be far more appropriate to construct it entirely without ornament, that it might better represent the great instrument of our common liberties, which we should keep forever free from the ornamentation of sectional parties.

Pray accept this souvenir of the glorious past, with our heartfelt prayers that God will so guide your deliberations that our self-government may be a real success, and not a hollow, glittering boast held up to the world's view on the points of bayonets. Very respectfully,

GEORGE MARTIN, President.
C. W ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RATE OF TAX on Clothing having been reduced from the 1st of August, we feel it to be only just that the people should be informed of it. We have reduced our prices accordingly.

Our stock is unusually large and well assorted. Those who appreciate handsome styles and well-made Clothing, and prefer moderate prices, are certain to be pleased at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

W. HENRY PATTEN, WEST END WINDOW SHADE, CURTAIN, AND UPHOLSTERY STORE, No. 1408 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES, of every description.

DAMASK, LACE, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, etc etc.

GILT CORNICES, from massive to small, neat, cheap bands.

The UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT comprises every branch of the trade, and thorough workmen are employed for its separate parts.

SPRING BEDS AND BEDDING, in hair, husk, or feathers.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED, VARNISHED, and REPAIRED.

CARPETS cut and made, altered and put down.

UPHOLSTERY of every description, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 CHESNUT Street.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TO BE AFRAID OF THE CHOLERA is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

HOME AGAIN—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity, as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting some of the most astonishing cures on record of cancers, tumors, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung diseases, and general affections of the respiratory and digestive organs, together with other chronic diseases. Those desiring a circular containing a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc., with other interesting information for the afflicted, can have them by application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free.

Mrs. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to

EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11 s6w* No. 1113 MOUNT VERNON Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 6 6 6m

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
5,	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7,	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" Suppressed, or painful Periods	25
12,	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" Croup, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27,	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30,	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31,	" Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32,	" Sufferings at change of life	1.00
33,	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

$5 large vials, morocco case, and book complete $10 00
$0 large vials, in morocco, and book 6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book 5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book 3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book $10 00
Single vials, with directions 1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT. Only time of the gorgeous and highly popular spectacle of FAUST AND MARGUERITE, with all its splendid effects. Mr. ROBERTS in his specialty, MEPHISTOPHELES. The new sensational and comic drama, THE BRIGANDS OF THE PYRENEES. Raoul de Brevannes.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS. Act 1—A Father's Curse. Act 2—The Conflagration. Act 3—Fall of the Brigands. MYSTERIES OF BRANDEUR. FUN. MONDAY EVENING, August 20. The Management take pleasure in announcing that they have entered into an engagement, for TWO WEEKS ONLY, with the world-renowned BLISLAY FAMILY, who will appear each evening in their wonderful performances, including the great feat of equilibrium, the SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, and the marvellous NIAGARA LEAP.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. H. A. EARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager. The public are respectfully informed that THIS ELEGANT THEATRE WILL OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON SATURDAY EVENING, August 18. SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC. MR H. A. EARNSHAW would call the attention of the citizens to the fact that this establishment WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A GRAND FAMILY RESORT, where the strictest order will be be maintained, and NO EXPENSE SPARED to render the Theatre "par excellence." THE OPENING NIGHT will introduce the well-known Philadelphia Favorite, MR. STUART ROBSON, who will appear in the fine old Comedy of THE RIVALS, and the ever popular Farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL, supported by a Talented Company.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER. A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOOK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman. 8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer. 5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 29s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
40 NORTH Sixth St.
"TEMPLE OF FASHION"
BOURNE

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY S.
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. WILLIAM E SINN & CO.....Lessees. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY! Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 7:45. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY. THIS EVENING. The powerful New scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts, BACCARAT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK. Which is produced at A GREAT EXPENSE, AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION, WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS, including two grand effects, THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY AND THE INUNDATION. This play will be given with A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST. NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama. PRICES OF ADMISSION, FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY. Orchestra 75c. Parquette 50c. Family Circle, 25c. No extra charge for reserved seats. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, August 18.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

☞ LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $260 each	1,300
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50 000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CARPENTER, Maj M. B. ALBURGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE. } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Bendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. F. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerso l, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. R. Lafin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. 8 16 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16s

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

8 14 J. F. CAKE.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 1t PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE, CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation leaves Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street, 3 30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson, 6 32 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield, 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 268 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON, AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Is the Presbyterian Church Disloyal?

We have noticed in several of the denominational weeklies which are on our exchange list, numerous insinuations against the loyalty of the Old School Presbyterian Church. These attacks are not made openly, but by inference, and the general groundwork on which they are all based is the assembling of a Secession Synod at Louisville. It is well for us to state the extent of that movement, and do what we can to secure justice to a Church which has ever been as true to the Government as any in the land. The General Assembly of the Church which met some months since at St. Louis had the harmony of its proceedings marred by the factious interference of certain ministers, who toadied to the South held more sway in their hearts than a love of Union and fear of God.

Headed by Dr. VAN DYKE, of New York, and a Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Canada, they endeavored to secure the recognition of the Rebel Synod of Louisville, which was founded on the basis of an exclusion of all true Union men. In this they signally failed. By an almost unanimous vote the Convention admitted Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and his party, and ordered the local synod of Louisville either to at once abandon their opposition or else be dissolved. The schemers, however, determined to brave the Church authorities, and rebel against the government of the religious world, as they did against that of the civil authorities. They accordingly invited all malcontents to meet at Louisville, and form a Southern Church, in which the unadulterated doctrine of State Rights was to be preached side by side with the Sermon on the Mount, and the speeches of the eloquent CALHOUN and the erratic RANDOLPH be received as standard authority in all Church matters, the same as ST. CHRYSOSTOM and GREGORY of pious memory. To this all who sympathize with the religio-rebel schism were cordially asked to come.

Then let it be noted that the loyalty of the Presbyterian Church was the cause which led to this secession from its ranks, and that, instead of its being any reflection on the patriotic doctrines of that body, it is the best testimony that could be borne to its determined love of Union. That those who sympathize with the Rebellion should find it impossible to remain in the same pew and kneel at the same altar with the Old School Synod, is the greatest compliment that could be paid to them from whom they withdrew.

Let us notice, however, the size of the movement, and see to what extent the leaven of treason has penetrated into the Church. The invitation, as we have said, was general, and two months were allowed to make the effort gather strength. Yet with all the working, scheming, and preaching, there are but two synods that send delegates—Mississippi and Kentucky—and of these there seems to be but a small sprinkling of ministers of any standing. In fact, the affair is a failure, and the schism is a fizzle. The attempt has ended in a *fiasco*, and the boasted disloyal Assembly could be easily seated in the choir of any of our principal churches. The loyalty of the Presbyterian Church is evident, and the authors of the secession rebuked.

We are very glad that it has come to such a sorry end, more glad for the sake of the South than for the Presbyterian Church. A more ill-advised, unchristian, and traitorous attempt has never disgraced the annals of the Church. It was ill advised, because it brands all the profession of the South as wilful falsehood. How can we be expected to believe that the late Rebel section are willing to vote and work with us in good faith, obeying a common government, when they will not kneel with us and worship a common God? Are we not justified in putting down all their promises to a love of policy and power, when we see them at their altars striving to smite the hand which they would pretend to grasp at the ballot-box?

We are astonished that the politicians of the South had not more intelligence than to thus expose themselves and their actions to the charge of inconsistency. Why did not they suppress this effort? Either they have little power, or else they are not hopelessly ignorant of what is their gain.

It is unchristian, because it seems not only a spirit of rebellion against the well-established decrees of the Church to which it belongs, but also it exhibits a total disregard for the cause of Christianity, by exposing it to the charge of treason, and thus making it a scorn and a scoffing in the eyes of the world. We do not hesitate to doubt the truth of the professions of a man who, while pretending to follow the paths of religion, will expose to ridicule and contempt, by his own action, the Church to which he belongs.

It is a treasonable movement because it originated in a desire to exclude those who had done nothing but proved their loyalty to the land of their birth. What was charged against Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE and his followers except their devotion to the Union?—and yet for this they were voted down on every motion, and virtually expelled from the Church. We therefore consider the movement a treasonable attempt, instigated by a spirit opposed to all Christianity, and one against which we pray when we join in the Litany, saying:—"*From all false doctrine, heresy, and schism, good Lord, deliver us!*"

Our Relations with Mexico.

The Mexican question has suddenly assumed new importance. The Liberals having lately obtained possession of Matamoras and other ports, MAXIMILIAN has issued a proclamation closing them to foreign and coasting traffic. This step our Government regards as an attempt to declare a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military and naval force; and declares it to be a violation of our rights as a neutral power, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States and Mexico, and hence to be held null and void.

This decided step must bring matters to an issue between us and MAXIMILIAN at once. He must either back down from his proclamation, or support his blockade by a competent military and naval force, or he must go to war with the United States. If he chooses the latter alternative, the whole of Mexico will be in our hands in less than six months from the day the war commences.

Affairs in Missouri.

GOVERNOR FLETCHER, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation in which he asserts that the combined power of the State and National Governments will be used in that State to enforce at the ensuing election the Constitution and laws of the State. The registration law will be strictly enforced, and the election conducted in accordance therewith. No arrests will be made except as authorized by law, but wherever the civil officers are unable to execute their functions, the aid of the military will be promptly afforded.

The necessity for taking these stringent precautionary measures is to be found in the attitude of the Conservative party in that State, which for months has been committing the most outrageous excesses, and has boldly avowed its intention of trampling under foot the Constitution and laws in the ensuing election.

As a specimen of what "Conservatism" means in Missouri, we may state that in Jackson county, a few weeks since, a band of these fellows rode into Independence, the county seat, in the night, murdered the jailor in cold blood, and released one of their number who was confined on a charge of murder. Not long since a gang of the same stripe rode into Kansas City in the day time, and shot down Major W. C. RANSOM, the county clerk. These outrages were encouraged and incited by the Conservative organs of the country.

We trust that Governor FLETCHER will use all the power of the State, and such additional force as may be necessary, to maintain the sanctity of law and the supremacy of order in Missouri. That great State is the prospective home of thousands of good citizens all over the Union, and it should not be given over to the reign of anarchy.

The Southern Union Convention.

TENNESSEE has appointed two hundred delegates to attend the Southern Unionist Convention to be held in this city on the 3d of September. Governor BROWNLOW, Representative STOKES, and other prominent men who stood by the Union cause in its darkest hours, are among the number.

Governor FLETCHER, Senator BROWN, C. D. DRAKE, General MCNEIL, Colonel VAN HORN, Senator HENDERSON, and other noted Unionists, will probably be present from Missouri.

Honorary delegates will be present from the Northern States. Governor FENTON, of New York, has already requested Senators MORGAN and HARRIS to act in that capacity from that State.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus and other miscellaneous cases were before the Court this morning.

The Commonwealth vs Gubert Weitman. The defendant, charged with murder in the killing of Daniel Ringler on Sunday night, 9th inst., at No 909 St. John street, had a hearing on habeas corpus, and the Judge, believing under the evidence before the Coroner the killing to be a clear case of manslaughter, admitted the defendant to bail in $2000.

In the case of John Bartley, convicted of burglary, committed at a clothing store in Callowhill street, evidence was heard to show an alibi. Witnesses were produced who swore that Bartley at the time of the burglary, June 13, and at the hour at which the goods were removed from the store, was at home in bed. Mr Thomas, an officer of the Court, testified also that at the last term he had charge of the van, in which a man named Brown, or Walker, who had been convicted and sentenced for burglary, was conveyed to prison.

Brown stated to the officer that it was he who had done the Callowhill street "job."

Mr. Thomas also stated that there was considerable similarity between Bartley and Brown. The latter was ordered to be brought into Court on Monday, and the matter was continued until then.

Most of the cases that it was expected would be heard were for various reasons not ready, and were continued.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE W. FISHER, of New York, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WILLIAM D. PATTON. All welcome.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. JEFFREYS, D.D. on Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at ¾ before 8 o'clock.

SCOTS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Philadelphia.—The Rev. J. W. E. KERR will preach in this Church on Sabbath Morning, August 19th, 1866, at 10½ o'clock. No service in the afternoon.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. Room and welcome. Come all.

WESTERN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH TWENTIETH and WALLUT Streets. Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor Rev. THOMAS STEVENS.

WIGWAM RELIGIOUS SEVVICES To-morrow. Rev A. MANSHIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM at 4. All kindly invited.

BETHANY CHURCH, SOUTH AND TWENTY FIRST Streets.—Children and Parents' Monthly Meeting To-morrow Evening. Interesting addresses. Music by the School.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Rev T. W. SIMPERS, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Camp Meeting Experience Meeting at 3 P. M.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street. Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM MANLOVE. Union Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. All invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—SERVICE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. SYMMES.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES

F. T. WALTON,

THIRTEENTH WARD,

Subject to the Union Republican Convention. 18 16 1t

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1mrc* EVANS, No 236 SOUTH Street.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 16 7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
August 14, 1866.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.
HUGH MCCULLOCH,
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1·25 a yard.

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All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
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Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
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A large assortment of Hosiery.
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Saturday Evening, August 18, 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

AND

OUR YOUNG FOLKS,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1866.

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Has a choice variety of important and readable articles. Among them are—A striking paper on University Reform, by Dr Hedge; a very interesting account of Woman's Work in the Middle Ages; a thoughtful story, by Caroline Chesebro, entitled The Surgeon's Assistant; a pungent statement of the principles and purposes of the Johnson Party; the continuation of Griffith Gaunt," which is intensely interesting, and in which the story moral of the story is impressively developed; The Hobolinks, a charming poem by C. P. Cranch; Lake Champlain, a thoughtful poem by H. T. Tuckerman; a Chimney Corner Discourse on Amusements; the continuation of Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books; and several other valuable and interesting papers.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Contains The Tale of the Whale, by B. H. Hall; The Lily and the Beetle, by the Author of "Angel Children;" a Sunny Half Hour with Father Brighthopes; a charming story of the Pond of the Dollys, by Mrs A. M. Diaz; Grace's Friends, by Lucy Larcom; Memoirs of a Cripple—a capital story of a spider—by Dr. B. G. Wilder; Little Pussy Willow, an exquisite sketch by Mrs. Stowe; another day of the beautiful Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life; Afloat in the Forest, by Mayne Reid; Up Early, by A. Q. G.; another glimpse of what goes on Among the Studios, by T. B. Aldrich; and good Puzzles, Enigmas, and Letter-Box.

This number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS is embellished with a full-page engraving, "THE WANDERERS," and numerous illustrations.

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A complete review of all the political movements now going on in the different Districts and Wards of Philadelphia. This article embraces a full list of the different aspirants for the Legislature, together with a history of their antecedents No politician should fail to read it.

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A history of its recent decline, and an impartial statement of the causes thereof, written by a prominent graduate of the institution, now resident in this city.

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A sketch of one of the leading newspaper men in the city, combining a history of his life and a personal description.

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On Wednesday,
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No. 226 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No 51 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—
Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLIER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood, had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 20, 1866.

Messrs. Lillie & Son:—
A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a boxman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves. Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal---A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 20, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.
Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of P. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness and does not mould books or papers; and will not if perfectly manufactured: and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 11 s3t swl0t M. C. SADLER, Agent

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.)

A TROUBLESOME PAIR.—E. K. Chandler and James Ogle, two roughs hailing from New York, and supposed to be professionals, got into difficulty yesterday evening. They took a cab at Ninth and Chesnut streets, for the ostensible purpose of going to the Kensington Depot Both were grossly intoxicated, and as soon as they got into the cab commenced to act in the most outrageous manner, cursing and shouting until the driver got so disgusted with them that when he got to Ninth and Vine streets he stopped, and told them he would not carry them any farther. They then got out, and kicked the door of the cab to pieces. The driver demanded payment for this outrage, when they turned on him and beat him, and then ran off Chandler was captured at Thirteenth and Brandywine streets, and Ogle at Ninth and Parrish. After a hearing before Alderman Massey, they were each held in $800, bail to answer.

CAPE ISLAND.—The Columbia House at Cape May, though recently opened for the reception of guests, has obtained a patronage more extensive than any other sea-side hotel in the country. This is owing to the fine accommodations provided for all guests at this incomparable establishment, and the genial politeness and affability of its proprietor, Mr. Bolton.

It is with pleasure the community will learn that he intends to keep open later in the season than ordinary this year, for the purpose of giving all those who were precluded the pleasure of a sea-side trip from the crowded condition of the hotels, an opportunity to enjoy a dip in the rolling and majestic ocean. It is to be hoped his philanthropic overture will not be chilled by a want of patronage.

LARCENY OF A POCKET-BOOK.—Frederick Reichardt was arrested on the supposition that he had come into the possession of a pocket-book containing the sum of $90 wrongfully. The pocket-book was supposed to have been abstracted from a house in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Girard avenue, where Reichardt lives and was arrested. It is said he walked deliberately into the house, picked up his plunder, and etc. The affair occurred night before last This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Beeker, who committed him in default of $600 bail.

SET OF HARNESS STOLEN.—Thomas Roach was arrested yesterday with a blanket and a valuable set of harness in his possession, for which he could not give a clear title When arrested, in Dauphin street, he was endeavoring to dispose of his plunder He offered them for sale at $8, when the harness alone is worth over $80. They have evidently been stolen from some place in the vicinity of the city. He was held in $800 bail by Alderman Wilkins. The harness and blanket are now at the Nineteenth Ward Station House awaiting an owner.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Annie Geiger, who is rather of a malicious turn of mind, undertook to vent her spite last night by smashing things generally in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Market streets. Annie had been indulging in a bad quality of rye, which had got the better of her. She was arrested about ten o'clock, and lodged in the Station House until this morning, when she had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held her in $300 bail to answer.

AN UGLY CASE.—Charles H. Green, a colored man, was arrested by Officer Gibson, at Seventh and St Mary streets, on the charge of committing or attempting to commit a rape on a colored girl, only thirteen years of age. He had taken her into a room in some house in the neighborhood, when her cries attracted the officer to the spot, and Green was arrested Green was committed by Alderman Swift in default of $1000 bail to answer.

CONTRACTORS IN A SLIGHT DIFFICULTY.—The erection of the Wigwam being contrary to an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings in the city, the building inspectors notified the contractor that it would have to be removed. The penalty for violating the ordinance ($75) was paid. This gives the contractor thirty days for its removal, and if not removed within that time another penalty of $50 will be imposed.

SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The August term of the United States District Court will commence on Monday next. There are several important cases to be tried during the term, including that of William R. Cooper, who defrauded the Government of a large sum by falsely representing himself to be a paymaster in the navy. Several prominent dealers in counterfeit money are to be tried

STOLE A TRUNK.—Charles Brown was a victim of circumstances. In a fit of absence of mind (probably) he mistook somebody else's trunk that was standing at Second and Spruce streets yesterday evening for his own property. He did not discover his mistake until he was arrested and brought to grief After a hearing before Alderman Butler, he was committed in default of $500 bail.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE POLICE.—Thomas Parkhill, who has been connected with the police force of this city for the past sixteen months, died this morning from an attack of Asiatic cholera. He was attacked yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock while on duty. He leaves a wife and three children. He was always faithful and efficient officer

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS AT NEWPORT.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mordaunt are at Newport, where they have been playing a very successful engagement. The many friends of these Philadelphia artists will be glad to hear good tidings from them. They will return to this city soon, when Mr. Mordaunt will assume the duties of "leading man" of the New Arch Street Theatre *corps dramatique*.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.—We are requested to state that the 4 P. M. Express train to Cape May will run to-day, the 18th inst., for the last time; and the 9 A. M. train up from Cape May will run on Monday next, the 20th inst., and not thereafter. Trains will then run—going down at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; coming up at 6 30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF VAGRANTS.—We have been informed by the Lieutenant of the Second District that between the hours of 3 and 7 this morning there were no less than eighty-four vagrants picked up by the police of the district. They were scattered around in all sorts of places. There are great numbers of these nuisances prowling around without any visible means of support.

SKIFF AWAITING AN OWNER.—A fishing skiff, the *Andrew J. Gagger*, containing some railroad iron supposed to be stolen, was picked up by the harbor police last evening. When found the boat was hid among the reeds on Petty's Island. The skiff and the iron are at Noble street wharf, awaiting the owners.

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, upon the body of James Jaggers, who was run over and killed on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad on Thursday night. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death

STOLEN PROPERTY.—There is now at the Southwark Hall Police Station a number of articles which were taken from professional thieves. There are eight carpenter's hand-saws, a half dozen canehandles, and several pairs of chickens. They are now awaiting the identification of the owners.

CHOLERA.—There were eighteen cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these three cases proved fatal.

THE ROYAL LADY IN THE U S.—

There is a live Queen, with dark'sh skin,
But bright black eyes and dimpled chin,
Arrived from the Sandwich Islands.

On grand, new sights, her optics dwell,
And, oh! what tales she'll have to tell,
To folks in the Sandwich Islands!

Of trunks she's got a monstrous row,
Full of fine things, to make a show
At home, in the Sandwich Islands.

Were it a *King*, his trunks so tall
He'd fill with suits from Tower Hall,
To astonish the Sandwich Islands!

News, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MARRIED.

JONES—CLANCY.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Father Barbelin, Mr. WILLIAM F. JONES to Miss MARY A. CLANCY, both of this city.

MACFARLAND—GRIM.—On August 14, 1866, by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, JOSEPH MACFARLAND and SUSAN L., daughter of Jacob Grim, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 17th instant CONRAD BAKER, Jr., eldest son of Conrad and Catharine Baker aged 24 years.

His relatives and friends, and Spring Garden Council, U. O. of A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Vienna street, below Richmond, Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock

CATHERWOOD.—At Germantown, on the morning of the 17th instant, Mrs ELLEN C. CATHERWOOD, wife of Andrew J. Catherwood, and youngest daughter of the late John Nagles, Esq.

FAUVER.—On the 14th instant, CASPER FAUVER, in the 45th year of his age, son of Sarah and the late Casper Fauver.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 195, A. Y. M., and of Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, N. E. corner of Sixth and Parrish streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GLENTWORTH.—On the 16th of August, 1866, Dr. GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 817 Race street, on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at the house.

LAMB.—In Philadelphia, of typhus fever, August 17, 1866, LEMUEL LAMB.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in law, R. W. Sykes, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. (New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.)

LEX.—On the 16th instant, LUCIA LEX, relict of the late Charles Lex, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, S. W corner of Sixteenth and Thompson streets, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LOGAN.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH, son of Mary and the late Joseph Logan in the 27th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 941 N Nineteenth street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

PEERS.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE C. PEERS.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1001 Vine street, on Monday next, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PERKINPINE.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. MARGARET PERKINPINE, wife of David R. Perkinpine, aged 33 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 461 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock without further notice.

WILSON.—Near Wellsville, Ohio, on Thursday, the 16th instant, MADGIE STEWART, daughter of Stewart and Sallie K. Wilson, aged 9 years and 2 months

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the 14th instant Mrs. ANNA WILSON, wife of Mr. William Wilson, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 211 Wood street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, a native of this city, died here on the 13th instant, after an illness of five weeks. He was in the very prime of manhood, being only thirty-two years of age. Genial in spirit and warm at heart, he had the happy faculty of winning to himself the friendship of all with whom he came in contact; and so marked was his character for kindness and generosity that he permitted no appearance of distress to pass him without heed. Early in life he became a medical practitioner, and on the outbreak of the late war he entered enthusiastically upon his duties as an assistant surgeon in the Blue Reserves, a regiment which did manly duty at Gettysburg and Carlyle While in this service he was universally beloved for his kindness, fearlessness, and strict attention to the arduous requirements of his position. In 1864, only two weeks after his marriage, he became associated, as Assistant Surgeon, with the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a regiment of the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Colonel Biles, when he again endeared himself to all his comrades by his genial and faithful disposition. The friends for whom he has beguiled so many wearisome hours will long cherish the remembrance of their associations with him. To his sorrowing wife and relatives we can only tender our hearty sympathy in the hour of their deep affliction; while over the grave of one who has finished his work and gone to rest, we weep in fond regret! *Requiescat in pace!* MEDICUS.

GATHERING UP THE DIRT, DUST, shreds, etc., as it passes over the carpet, a Patent Carpet Sweeper does not press them into the body of the carpet as a broom does. It is therefore less injurious and more expeditious. Two of the most improved kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MELTING LADLES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, Plumbers' Pots, Shaves and Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON BRACKETS FOR SHELVES OR MANtels, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 18 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15s

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to FOWLER, WELLS & CO. Examinations, with needed advice and written or verbal descriptions of character, made daily Books and Periodicals on Phrenology, Physiology, and Hygiene, at the Office, No. 10 S. TENTH St. 8 15 4trp*

AMERICAN GUM PAINT.

ECONOMY IN PAINT.

GET THE BEST.

The American Gum Paint Co.

AND

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

BUTCHER'S PATENT

INDIA RUBBER PAINT,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR,

FROM THE FINEST WHITE TO THE DEEPEST BLACK,

Ground in Pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber.

MANUFACTORY,

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,

No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

The superiority of the Rubber Paint over all others consists in its great durability, owing to the presence of dissolved Rubber in its composition. Dealers will find it to their advantage to buy this paint, as it possesses superior merits, and is, at the same time, as cheap as other makes, and when once introduced will be generally preferred. An improvement in paint has long been needed, and we feel confident that when fully understood, the Rubber Paint will become the great favorite.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the following evidences of the peculiar merits of the Rubber Paint, and its superiority over the old article for the finest work, and especially for exposed surfaces of shipping, depots, cottages, roofs, damp walls, bridges etc. etc.

The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, imparting to it all the well-known virtues of the rubber, namely, superior durability, elasticity, and great resisting power to water, and even acids. While superior in many respects,

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

The American Gum Paint Company's Cottage Colors

These Colors are especially prepared for Cottages and Country Seats.

They are numbered from 1 to 16, and put up in cans, from 1 pound upwards. They are ground in pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber, and cannot be equalled for durability. The great advantage of these Colors over other makes is in their superior resisting power to acids and the weather. The soaps used for washing paint are composed of acids and lye, and will oftimes destroy ordinary paints; hence the necessity of procuring an article which will resist all such influences.

FOR PRESERVING DAMP WALLS THIS PAINT HAS NO EQUAL,

IT WILL PREVENT THE ABSORPTION OF WATER, AND KEEP THE HOUSE DRY

REFERENCES

J. PATTERSON, Painter, No. 1825 Spruce street.
J. GIBSON, Painter, No. 1258 Eleventh street
A. H. HUNTER, Painter, No. 2 S. Twelfth street.
HOOD & GAMBLE, Painters, Philadelphia.
MATTHEWS & MOORE, Machinists, Philadelphia.
MORGAN & ORR, Machinists, Philadelphia.
A. W. RUSSELL, Lancaster, Pa.
A. KING, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. R. BOGGS, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. W. KEPLER, Altoona, Pa.
J. KENNARD, Hestonville, Pa.
R. HOUSELMAN, West Philadelphia.
A. G. MORRISON, Coatesville, Pa.
A. C. WINNERY, Salem, Ohio.
D. W. SINGER, Ashland, Ohio.
KERR & MARVIN, Shelby, Ohio.
J. FUNK, Galion, Ohio.
GRANTZ & CO., Akron, Ohio.
FAY & BROTHER, Painters, No. 47 South Third stree
TENNIS & PANGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRICE & CULBERTSON, Alliance, Ohio.
WOOLSTON & BENNETT, Cape Island, N. J.
E. F. G. MADDON, Millville, N. J.
QUIMBY & FRAZIER, Vineland, N. J.
SCULL & SON, Bridgeton, N. J.
J. P. LIPPINCOTT, Salem.
STEELEY & BROTHERS, Hestonville Oil Works.
GRIMSHAW'S INDUSTRIAL OIL WORKS, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.
BOWERS & KETCHUM, Oil Works, Hestonville.
HESTONVILLE R. R. CO,
CATAWISSA R. R. CO.
READING R. R. CO.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS and INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO
LITTLE MIAMI R. R. CO
WEST CHESTER R. R. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have given your India Rubber Paint a full trial, and find it to possess a superior body; it flows smoothly, and when dry makes a gloss common to no other paint I have used your colors on the finest work, for both house and sign painting, and they have given entire satisfaction. Your White Lead is equal to any in the market. I shall continue to use and recommend them to all who desire a superior article.

Truly yours, A. H. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 2 S Twelfth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—It gives me great pleasure to say that I have caused Butcher's Patent Rubber Paint to be used upon work done for me, and it has given great satisfaction. I believe it to be the best and most durable paint for metallic roofs, or indeed for any work in which the object is to resist dampness.

Respectfully, THEODORE CUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1865

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have used several thousand dollars' worth of your Paint on bridges, passenger stations, freight houses, etc etc. I believe it secures metallic surfaces from oxidation, and can be recommend especially when the works requiring it are extensive. I shall continue to use it, believing it to be to my advantage to do so.

RICHARD B. OSBORNE,
Civil Engineer.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—Having made use of your Patent Rubber Paint more or less for the last four years, upon different kinds of metal as well as wood where it has been in constant contact with water. I find it all I could wish, and recommend it to others who wish a paint that will stand the action of air and water, and is durable.

I remain yours, etc., E. D. DAVIS,
No. 62 Fulton street.

New York July 26, 1866.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—For many years we have been anxious to secure a paint that would effectually resist the action of air on iron and prevent corrosion We have tried many recommended for this purpose, but have found them worthless After testing your India Rubber Paint, we are confident of its superiority, and shall continue to use it at our works. We consider it invaluable

MORGAN & ORR & CO.,
Engine and Boiler Builders,
No. 1119 Callowhill street.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—We have used various paints manufactured for coating iron surfaces and machinery, but have found none to equal your Rubber Paint. It effectually resists the action of air and dampness.

KREIDER, ZINDGRAF & CO., Machinists.
No. 1030 Germantown road.

I have used the India Rubber Paint on the roof of my dwelling and bath tubs. I believe it to be admirably adapted to outside and inside painting, preventing oxidation, and at the same time durable and economical. For such purposes there is no better paint in the market. JAMES POLLOCK,
Director United States Mint.
October 19, 1865. 4 21-9 4 4 28-9 4 6t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw etc.

2. Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen

3. Catarrh Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed cut treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 06 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Peloubet, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and impaired functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give perfect Dyspepsia with the first dose A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
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DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish Office, No. 44 S SEVENTH Street, above Filbert, 8 8 15 6t*

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

VALUE $500,000.

Annual Rental of Stores, Studios, and Offices, Exclusive of Opera House, $30,000.

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

BY THE

GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Worth the Price of the Share, for Every Subscriber.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following:—210,000 NUMBERS, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS, inscribed with the names of the premiums, to wit, the Opera House, Three Hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.

From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The subscription-books will close on SATURDAY the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.

The subscription-books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar-Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

EASTERN OFFICE AND GALLERIES,
No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

And directed either to 625 Broadway, New York, or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Or to

T. B. PUGH,

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. If the engraving is to be forwarded, to insure its safety, enclose nine cents in stamps for mailing. Send drafts, post office money orders or greenbacks, with address of town, county and State carefully written, as every certificate is duly registered.

THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

It seems needless to particularize the great features of this plan. Its purpose is a most laudable one, and each subscriber, through the magnitude of the workings, receives a full equivalent for his money, besides the chances of obtaining a most valuable prize. The plan is not a mere gift humbug, but has the patronage of many leading citizens and artists of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Whatever faults the West may have, a want of liberality can scarcely be reckoned among them. When, in addition, we state that the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value of that share in the engraving which is immediately presented to him, we cannot but believe, short as the time may appear which is allotted to the disposal of the shares that it will be ample to justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

The grandeur of this scheme consists in the value of the premiums offered. No Art Union in the world has ever yet offered such works as Bierstadt's "Yo Semite Valley," Hart's "Woods in Autumn," and Meyer's "Recognition," to those who receive premiums. Indeed, the works of art to be distributed are three hundred in number, of which the first seven alone constitute an aggregate value of $48,000 The first premium is the largest ever offered at any late upon this continent—this is the Opera House itself, originally built at a cost of $600 000, and of which the stores, studios, and offices alone produce a yearly rental of $30 000. In addition, the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value in the engraving presented to him. Short as the time may appear allotted to the disposal of the shares, it will justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

It may be conceived of what a character this Art Association is, when among the three hundred works of art it is proposed to distribute there are seven of the aggregate value of $48 000, while the first premium is the opera house itself, whose actual cost was over $600 000, and the rental of the stores and studios attached to it amounts to $30,000 In addition to this the purchaser of every share or number of shares receives engraving to the full value of his purchase money, among which are such noble specimens of art as Huntington's "Mercy's Dream" Schussele's "Irving and his Friends," and the splendid chromo-tint from Cropsey's "American Autumn."

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY TIMES.

As will be seen, Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago, and they gave it a cordial and unhesitating endorsement. The plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary, every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.

The inducements offered are, however, enormous. The shares are simply five dollars each, yet each share entitles the holder at the very instant he purchases it to an engraving of its full value, or that of the several shares he may purchase.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSCRIPT.

The friends of Mr. Crosby, of Chicago, have displayed that courageous boldness in organizing the grand scheme to draw him out of the inducements caused by his too speculative spirit in building the Chicago Opera House, which is ordinarily the certain precursor to success. Of course there is always some doubt entertained respecting the integrity of such an association; but we are gratified to say the names of the Chicago members of the council are to superintend the distribution of premiums stand so high in the mercantile and business world, that no rational presumption can be found against the success of the enterprise

THE NEW YORK WORLD

A new Art Association has been formed by a company of prominent citizens of New York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are one $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art, the building costing in itself over $600,000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of rewarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This enterprise for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House has at length taken a tangible form, and comes vividly before the readers of our columns. It bears with it the endorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. The indorsement of his principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is benefiting art.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Seriously, the scheme is a most royal one The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million of dollars The rental of its offices, stores, and studios amounts to $30 000. The value of the first seven paintings reaches $48 000. At the same time, the names of the Chicago members of the Committee for awarding premiums are a sufficient guarantee for the perfect legitimacy of the drawing, such as has never before been offered by any association of the same nature. They might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State, if it were possible to expose it to the chances. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby, which he could have earned by nothing but a life of unimpeached integrity, in his arduous scheme.

8 11 ws6t

PERSONAL.

INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! At

OWENS & CO.'S,
8 15 7t No. 527 CH

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 13.—Extensive improvements begun in Fairmount Park. An experienced sign painter decorates one side of the old farm house with an invitation to visit Stokes & Co.'s Clothing store.

Tuesday, 14.—The soldiers are ordered out by the military authorities to guard the Wigwam, and the police are ordered out by the Mayor to guard the soldiers.

Wednesday, 15.—The Wigwamers under full head-way. They tried to Doolittle and succeeded. Vallandingham and Wood stood afar off and smote their breasts, crying, "Have mercy on us miserable Coppers!"

Thursday, 16.—The Wigwam closes its doors and lays by the pipe of Peace, after smoking up the last paper of Fine Cut, in the form of an Address to the People of the United States.

Friday, 17.—That other Tailors' Convention in New York also closes its deliberations. In both Conventions it was agreed that "everything was lovely, and the *goose* hangs high."

Saturday, 18.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having attended the Banquet of the Press Club, is still crowded with matter for his "inside," and consequently has to reject many good articles to-day.

THE END OF THE WIGWAM,

And the Flight of the Wig Warmers.

Our city has been greatly excited this week by the presence of some of General Lee's army among us, and of other hot and cold-blooded of the chivalry, the bare recollection of which, now that it is over, almost makes us shiver ourselves. The coolness with which everything has been done, including the thermometer itself, must be a source of gratitude to all—those who like that sort of thing; and now that the Convention is adjourned *sine die*, we hope the boards of the Wigwam will be taken care of, the nails pulled out carefully, and the planks of the platform laid back again in the pile, to be sold to some respectable builder, and never be heard of again; not like other "platform planks," be a source of contention for all time to come.

Previous to adjournment, we learn that Mr. H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York Hard Times, had the honor of writing and reading an Address to the people of the United States, which brought down the house, or would have brought it down, had not Mr. Colladay, the builder, prudently provided against such an event by bolts and braces. Thus with him bolting the Wigwam, and Vallandigham and Wood bolting the Convention, things were made strong enough to stand any amount of resolutions that the Wig-warmers might resolve on. During the closing ceremonies a large Spread Eagle made its appearance over the stand devoted to "spread-eagleism," and Mr. George Francis Train immediately recognized the "burd" by its having a *claws* in it devoted to the Fenians.

The attendance and the ladies were unusually large, so one reporter tells us, and they watched the proceedings with the greatest interest.

The Convention now and then got in a resolution that had some point in it, particularly the one thanking Mayor McMichael for the excellent police arrangements which allowed no visitor to get into the building without a good deal of wrangling first with them outside, and any "confusion or disturbance inside," so the resolution expresses it, "was nipped in the bud." The "nippers" used for the purpose were here shown to the audience by Mr. Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE EXHIBITS THE NIPPERS.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to the citizens of Philadelphia for their kindness, to the different Railway Conductors for excluding the "darks" from the Passenger Cars during the hours of the Convention, to the Hotels for the superior accommodations in their entries all night, with such good ventilation, and to the newspaper press for such correct and varied descriptions of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens. And finally, after the closing prayer, in imitation of the man who, being in a fix in asking a blessing before meat, "finished his prayer" by a "yours, respectfully," they burst forth into a three cheers and a tiger, and then quietly simmered down.

SCENE IN THE STREETS DURING THE WIGWAM CONVENTION.

Delegate from Georgia, out of Breath—Do you go-go-go to—?

Conductor—Oh yes; I know—Wigwam. Jump on.

THE PRESS AT THE LA PIERRE.

It appears the Press Gang of Philadelphia, not wishing to be outdone by that gang at the Wigwam had a Convention of themselves at the La Pierre House on Thursday night, in which, though they did not eat their own words (as many did at the Wigwam, Mr. Dix, example), they did eat something that was as good, although their words on the occasion were good and well seasoned, the spice having been furnished out of the twenty-four inch *Castor* of Mr. Train.

After the guests had taken their seats, Mr. E. F. G., H. I. J. K. Greene made a brief speech, but not too brief, judging from the anxiety of the hungry reporters to get at the "items" they saw before them, announcing Hon. Morton McMichael Chairman of the evening, who can Doolittle at most anything. The Mayor told the Gang now to make the most of what was before them, and not to mince matters. Whether the Gang understood this order of their Chairman as a joke we can't say, but they certainly did mince matters, and instead of making the most of everything, they made the least of it, in fact, a majority of the things disappeared entirely.

The Gang now having got pretty full, but not too full for utterance, the Chairman made some funny remarks in the style of the Answers to Correspondents. When offered a plate of peaches his answer was "Declined with thanks," or "Crowded out for want of room," or "Owing to a press of matter declined," which familiar expressions showed that the Mayor once run a paper. The Press Gang were glad to see their brethren from the North, the South, the East, or the West, and he hoped that when those infamous laws were wiped out of our statute books (hear, hear) forbidding Railroad companies to issue dead-head tickets, we should see our brethren from abroad often. (Immense cheering.) Let's take a drink. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Theodore Tilton then rose, and notwithstanding the general tending to *till-on* by the whole Gang at this time, his speech was listened to with respect. Theodore thanked the company for their wine and cordial greeting. He said he regarded being an editor as great an honor as being a member of Congress, though Judge Kelley might think differently. His motto was that carried at the head of the *Independent* for the past dozen years. "TERMS, $3·00 A YEAR. TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL. IF PAID IN ADVANCE," and to that he should adhere until the publisher altered the price.

Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner* then rose. He said he would rather be an editor than a member of Congress, especially of the past Congress; considered that an editor had greater freedom, and subject to less restrictions. Look at Mr. Rousseau, who for a small caning skirmish, which in the editorial sense would be reckoned a very small one, was forced to resign his position in Congress, yet he himself, this past year, had caned two New York *Herald* reporters, and shot one Republican, and felt no other effects from it than a greatly increased subscription list to the *Examiner*. It made tears stand in his eyes when he saw Massachusetts and South Carolina walk arm and arm in the Convention, and he thought that if the members of the press present this evening had far to go to get home, they had better do the same thing. (Great cheering.)

Hon. William D. Kelley, in response to loud calls, next spoke, and told of the time when he began "reading proof," sitting twelve hours on a type box, in the capacity of a "devil," and he could bring more *proof* to show that he was a "devil" at that time than any editor or reporter present. (Cheers.) "I do not mean to discuss politics. I have my political views, but I am not going to make an exhibition of them to-night, although they would compare favorably with any dissolving views ever exhibited anywhere." (Cheers.) Judge Kelley, in conclusion, proposed some Toast for the Press Club of Philadelphia, which was forthwith ordered.

Mr. George Francis Train now came in on time and began to talk, but as his speeches have been so often repeated before, we will omit it here. Other speakers followed, of diversified opinions on many things, but all went in for the Constitution, and believed in taking care of it by eating nothing but the best victuals.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS CLUB IMITATING MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following communications which we lay before our readers will explain themselves. The promptness with which the officers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' United Stock Company inform their lucky customers is no less commendable than the liberal and accommodating spirit in which it is met (we say it modestly) in the reply, which we herewith print:—

[CIRCULAR.]

Depository of the MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' UNITED STOCK COMPANY, No. 536 Broadway, New York, J. J. GRANGER,
Corresponding Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1866.—To the Series Editor EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—The ticket ordered by you we sent by mail.

It has been awarded a prize valued by the Company at one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Please remit $5·00, amount due for ticket, and the prize will be sent by express. Yours respectfully, J. W. MILLER, President,
per J. H. F.

[REPLY.]

Dear James, or Joseph, or John, or Jonathan, Cor. Secy. of the M. M. U. S. C.—Dear Sir:—Your note received apprizing me of my good fortune.

For fear my prize might be too bulky to send by express, please have it sold at auction, and after deducting the amount for the ticket and the auctioneer's fees, send the balance to me immediately. It could not come at a more opportune moment.

Ever of thee, SERIES EDITOR.

To J. J. Granger, Esq.,
or
J. W. Miller, Prest.,
New York.

What We May Expect if this Thing Continues.

Mr. Breezee having heard of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH having their own telegraph wires run from their office to the Wigwam, conceives the idea of having one from his office down town to his dwelling. This is a copy of his first message:—2·26 *P. M. Dear Mary, don't have that cold ham again to-day for dinner. Get something fresh. Mr. De Simon will dine with us.* ALFRED.—Of course De Simon didn't come; it was old Breezee's dodge to get a cooked dinner.

Written for The Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

A DREAM—BY A SOLDIER.

"Sound the trumpet, beat the drums,"
Behold, the Great Convention comes,
From North and South they hurry on
To Council in the "Big Wigwam."
Oh! what a true and loyal band,
Will shake each other by the hand!
And Philadelphia then shall see
The old and tried Democracy.

All have arrived, and in the hall
The chiefs and sachems, one and all,
In little knots together stand,
Consulting how they'll save the land;
When suddenly, from out the throng
A voice is heard both loud and strong:
"To order, come! All uproar cease!
Prepare to smoke the Pipe of Peace!"

The pipe is passed from mouth to mouth,
North gives a puff, and then the South;
No sound is heard among the braves,
Each is as silent as the grave.
The smoking through, a voice proclaims,
"'Tis time now to adjust our claims;
Our rights and privileges to protect,
A President we will elect."

"High on a throne of royal state,"
Is placed Vallandigham the Great;
Bravest of Copperheads is he,
All honor to his Majesty.
Behind him sits, in high command,
Guerilla Moseby, from whose hand
Dangles the scalp of many a brave,
Now sleeping in a patriot's grave.

Then from his seat the monarch rose,
Gave a slight cough, and blew his nose,
And thus he spake:—"Kind friends and true,
The time has come to dare and do.
The radicals, the last four years,
Have caused our nation many tears;
Have filled our hearts and homes with woe,
And placed our chief in Fort Monroe.

"My noble friends, can this be borne?
Must we of glory still be shorn?
Shall all the offices be filled
By Union men, who preached to kill
Our Southern brethren when they tried
The Constitution to o'erride?"
(Loud cries of No!) "What we must do
Is, to entice the Boys in Blue

"Into our Wigwam, and traduce
The characters—which are no use—
Of all the men in office now,
Except Raymond and his crowd,
Who our staunch friends do yet remain,
Firm to the principles we sustain!
The first of which, my friends, is this:
But hark! what means that fearful hiss?"

Up from their seats then sprang the Braves,
In fierce and terrible amaze;
With hate intense they looked about,
'Mid the loud cries of "Put him out!"
Then there was hurrying to and fro,
Each one desired to strike a blow,
When through the din came clear the words:
"I gave the hiss! Let me be heard!"

There was silence deep among the throng
As a Union soldier passed along;
With scornful eye his look he bent
Upon the noble President.
"For most four years" he said "I helped
To lay secession on the shelf;
I hate all traitors, and tell you,
You'll *never* catch the 'Boys in Blue.'"

Then wild and high the shouts arose,
From the boys around in soldier clothes:
"We want no traitors to dictate
To us the way to save the State.
We trust our Congress, and no fears
Have we!" Again the cheers
Rang through the air so loud and long,
That the Great chief said, "Let's adjourn."

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brac Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments co ducted by a Lady. 52

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.

These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

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For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

City Churches.

—North City Home Mission. No preaching to-morrow at any of the missionary points at 10½. The missionary, Reverend A. Manship, at the Wigwam, Girard avenue and Twentieth street, at 10½. At night, Calvary, Reverend George Stevens. North Penn, Reverend A. Manship.

—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Dependent Messiah Lutheran Church, No. 1527 North Twelfth street, Rev. N. M. Price, pastor. Preaching to-morrow, 10½ A. M., by Rev. James McGowen, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. James Goldy.

—Second Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, below Arch. Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.]

—First Church of Christ. O. A. Bartholomew has returned to the city and resumed his labors. Preaching at Christian Chapel, Twelfth street, above Wallace, at the usual hours to-morrow.

—Fourth Baptist Church, Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. Jeffreys, D. D., to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at quarter before 8 o'clock.

—First Congregational Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. George W. Fisher, of New York, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. William D. Patton.

—Preaching at Central M. E. Church, Vine street, above Twelfth, to-morrow, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Matlack; 10½ o'clock A. M., "Precious Things;" 8 o'clock, "A Great Victory."

—Central Congregational Church, Eighteenth and Green streets. Divine service to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. N. Folwell, of Ithaca, New York.

—Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Filbert streets. Services to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. David Steele, D. D.

—Ebenezer M. E. Church. The Rev. T. W. Simpers, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Camp Meeting Experience Meeting at 3 P. M.

—Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth. Preaching to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of Hartford, Conn.

—Fifth United Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Hanna's), Twentieth and Buttonwood streets. Preaching to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Barr.

—Scots' Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. W. E. Kerr will preach in this church to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. No service in the afternoon.

—Western M. E. Church, Twentieth and Walnut streets Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Stevens.

—South Street Presbyterian Church, above Eleventh street. Preaching at 10½, by Rev. William Manlove. Union Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

—Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Lombard streets. The Pastor Rev. William McElwee, at 10½ and quarter to 8 o'clock.

—Eglise de Christ. Reverend H. Mauny will preach in French to-morrow, at No. 1009 Chesnut street, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M

—Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, Thirteenth and Oxford streets. Rev. F. Meesur will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

—Rev. J. H. Vandezee preaches in Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Preaching at the Diamond street Mission Chapel, to-morrow morning, 10½, and evening, 7½, by Reverend Samuel Park.

—Preaching by the Rev. W. McMullin at 10½ o'clock A. M., in St. Matthews Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth.

—Scott M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Tasker. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

—West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner Eighteenth street. Preaching 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. H. Nevin.

—First United Presbyterian Church, Broad and Lombard streets. Preaching by Pastor, morning and afternoon.

—Second Advent Meetings at the corner of Spring Garden and Ninth streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Spiritualism.—Rev. J. G. Fisk will lecture at Sansom street Hall, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Westminster Church. Service to-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. Symmes.

—Richmond Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. M. Jelly, to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

—Emmanuel P. E. Church, Kensington. Morning service, 10½ A. M.

Episcopalian.

—The following account of one of Bishop Whitehouse's Episcopal acts in Sweden is translated from the Stockholm *Aftonbladet:*—

"CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH.—This solemnity, which took place yesterday, commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, when Bishop Henry John Whitehouse, assisted by four English clergymen, wearing their proper vestments, entered the church, and proceeded along the nave to the chancel, reciting the twenty-fourth psalm, the Bishop and clergy reciting the verses alternately. The Bishop then took his place on the right side of the altar; on the left the Archbishop Reuterdahl had also a place provided for him, and seats on the left side of the chancel were appropriated for the Bishops of Sundberg, Brisg, and Flensburg. Bishop Whitehouse received the instruments of donation, which, after being read, were laid upon the altar. Standing then before the altar, the Bishop invoked the blessing of God on the sacred work, after which he offered up prayer, partly kneelingland partly turned towards the congregation. Thereupon one of the English priests, the Rev. R. H. Blakey, stepped forward and read the deed of consecration, which was also laid upon the altar. We learned thereby that the church was to be called after St. Peter and St. Sigfried (an Archbishop of York and the great apostle of Christianity in Sweden). After this ceremony the usual morning service was then proceeded with. Portions of Scripture appointed for the day were read, and hymn 242 from 'the English Hymn Book ('Hymns, Ancient and Modern') was sung.

"The epistle for the day was taken from 2d Cor. vi, 14-17, the Gospel from St. John ii, 13. After the Creed had been read in English, the Archbishop rose and repeated the same translated into Swedish, which is almost word for word the same as that read in our churches every Sunday.

"The Nicene Creed, the common symbol of both churches, translated from the same Latin source into words singularly similar in sound, was repeated at the same time in both languages by all persons present, each in his own tongue, the Archbishop leading in Swedish. After the one hundredth Psalm had been sung, the Bishop delivered a most eloquent sermon, which showed him to be possessed of a most spirited eloquence and powerful delivery. After the discourse and after the prayer for the Church Militant, with a special thanksgiving offered, Archbishop Reuterdahl, who, in the meantime, had assumed his full Episcopal vestments, came before the altar, and delivered to the congregation a short address in Swedish, founded upon the words of the Prophet Isaish, chap. i, 2: 'Come ye and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths.' Kneeling before the altar he offered up a prayer and pronounced the final benediction over the congregation."

—Jay Cooke has contributed $25,000 towards the endowment of a new theological professorship in Kenyon College, Ohio, and has nominated Rev. Dr. Bronson, Rector of the Episcopal church in Sandusky, to fill the chair.

—A California paper describes Grace Cathedral as 135 feet in length by 63 in breadth, holding 1000 persons.

Methodist.

—The French Conference of the Methodist Church was held from June 22 to June 30, at Anduse. The Conference consisted of eighteen ordained ministers. It has 184 chapels and preaching places; 38 ministers; local preachers, 91; church members, 1699; Sunday Schools, 41; teachers, 222.

Presbyterian.

—The Old School General Assembly reports its condition, May, 1866, as follows:—

Synods in connection with the General Assembly	35
Presbyteries	176
Licentiates	255
Candidates for the Ministry	324
Ministers	2,294
Churches	2,698
Licensures	103
Ordinations	93
Installations	145
Pastoral relations dissolved	112
Churches organized	50
Ministers received from other denominations	22
Ministers dismissed to other denominations	19
Churches received from other denominations	8
Churches dismissed to other denominations	2
Ministers deceased	37
Churches dissolved	20
Members added on examination	17,937
Members added on certificate	10,158
Total number of communicants reported	239,806
Adults baptized	5,003
Infants baptized	10,006
Amount contributed for Congregational purposes	$2,819 909
Amount contributed for the Boards	589,969
Amount contributed for disabled ministers	23,633
Amount contributed for miscellaneous purposes	329.590
Whole amount contributed	3,264.587
Contingent fund	11,486

—The New School branch of this denomination has made great advances in Philadelphia the last two years, adding eight new churches, with over 5000 sittings, at a cost of over $214,000.

—Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, New Jersey, has declined to allow his name to be presented to the Trustees of Hamilton College, New York, in connection with the Presidency of that institution.

—The Board of Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary have appointed Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and Dr. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga., to solicit $150,000 to set the Seminary on its feet.

—The Old School Assembly's Committee on Freedmen has entered upon the work of the year, with fifty-seven missionaries in the field and $3000 in the treasury.

—The Louisville Presbytery has declared the pulpits of all pastors under its jurisdiction who have rebelled or may rebel against the General Assembly, to be vacant.

—Rev. T. Ralston Smith, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in this city, has accepted a Secretaryship in the American Bible Society.

Dutch Reformed.

—The annual statistics of this denomination for 1866 are as follows:—One General Synod; three Particular Synods (New York, Albany, Chicago); thirty-two classis (or Presbyteries); churches, 431; ministers, 407; candidates, 11; communicants, 55,917. Received last year on confession, 3120; by letter, 1885; infants baptized, 3307; adults, 605; children in Sabbath Schools, 44,414; contributions for benevolent uses, $241,129·55; for congregational purposes, $649,540·83. Moneys for benevolent uses under control of the several Boards—Education, in addition to the income from invested funds, $8500; domestic missions, $24,589·98; building fund, $4433·58; mission schools, $1157·14; foreign missions, $55,783·75; publication, $2175·72. Besides these sums, $96,640·17 has been raised for widows' fund, ministers' fund, and for colleges. It is intimated that the Church has given about $100,000 to benevolent objects outside of its own operations.

—Silas D. Childs, of Utica, deceased, has left to the Reformed Dutch Church in Utica five thousand dollars, to be expended in procuring and maintaining good music in said church.

—Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin has been elected President of the College at Lancaster, in this State, and Rev. Dr. Gerhart Vice-President.

Congregational.

—Congregationalism is becoming a power in Great Britain and Ireland. We find it stated that there are 2785 Congregational Churches, 2307 minister, 444 students, with an increase of 17 churches and 45 ministers.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher takes his vacation in August; Rev. N. J. Burton, of Hartford, is supplying his pulpit. Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, is supplying Rev. Dr. Budington's pulpit in Brooklyn.

—On the 11th of July eleven members of the Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Maine, received the customary license as preachers of the Gospel, from the Penobscot Association.

—The fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Fitts, at Ipswich, Mass., was celebrated recently. Large numbers of clergy and others from abroad were present.

—Rev. David Trumbull, pastor of the Union Church (Congregational) in Valparaiso, Chili, has returned for a visit to this country.

—Thirty-two Congregational churches in Kansas report a membership of 838.

Baptist.

—The Baptists of Virginia, having lost the funds of Richmond College by investment in Confederate bonds, are now endeavoring to secure a new endowment of $100,000.

—The First Baptist Church of Baltimore has added 140 members in five months. The Female Superintendent of the Sunday School has held that office over fifty years.

—The Baptists in England appear to be prospering in a striking degree. In a little over two years they have raised a million of dollars for church extension.

—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of this city, accepts the call to Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

—The colored Baptists of New Haven are fitting up a house of worship.

Unitarian.

—William Everett, of Boston, son of the late Edward Everett, has presented to the Unitarian Society at Winchester a very beautiful and appropriate set of silver for the communion service. Some of the plate had belonged to his father, his allusion to which, in a brief address, drew tears from many.

—Rev. Dr. Briggs, pastor of the First Church, Salem, has declined the call of the Unitarian Society at Washington.

Lutheran.

—The Lutheran congregation at Fort Wayne is said to be one of the largest in the West, numbering 500 male members and 1200 in all. Though most of them are in humble circumstances, the Church is very liberal.

Missions.

—A new Society, called the Palestine Christian Union Mission to the Arabs, has been formed in England, to meet the growing spirit of religious inquiry among the Arabs. A native Christian Arab will go out soon, accompanied by a physician. His plan is to go to his native town, Sychar, near Jacob's Well, and combine house-to house visitation with teaching and preaching.

—Mrs. Lloyd, of the Zulu Mission, went from a cultivated, refined circle in New York city a few years ago, and was soon left a widow among a rude people. Deeply interested in her work, she remains in the field, faithfully laboring for the good of the people.

—Reports from the new location of the Dakotas in Nebraska are favorable to the religious progress of the Indians; but Niobrarah, the new location, is not considered suitable to their wants.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, are opening a boarding-house for young girls who have no homes of their own, and the Chicago ladies are interested in the cause.

—The American Board, in the August number of the *Herald*, reports the receipts up to the 1st 1st of July as £312,940, more than $18,000 less than was received at the same period last year.

—Two educated and influential Mussulmen in Lahoe, India, have written a book in favor of Christianity, avowing their full belief in its truth.

—The Rev. Dr. Clerc, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been called to Calvary Church, Philadelphia, to conduct services for the deaf mutes.

—Reverend E. P. Hammond, the revival Evangelist, has sailed for Europe and Palestine.

Miscellaneous.

—The eight churches destroyed by the fire in Portland are as follows:—The Second Parish or Payson Church, Rev. Dr. Carruthers, pastor; the Bethel Congregational Church, Rev. T. Southworth, pastor; the Third Parish Society, of which the late Dr. Dwight was pastor; St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal), Rev. Mr. Dalton, rector; the Federal Street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Shailer, pastor; the Pearl Street Universalist Church; the New Jerusalem Society's Church, Rev. Mr. Hayden, pastor; the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic), Bishop Bacon in charge.

—The churches in New Jersey are thus classified in the last official returns:—Adventists, 1; Baptists, 130; Seven Day Baptists, 5; Christians, 10; Congregationalists, 4; Dutch Reformed, 84; Episcopal, 105; Friends, 61; German Reformed, 4; Jewish, 1; Lutheran, 17; Methodists, 404; Presbyterian, 211; United Presbyterians, 1; Roman Catholic, 61; Spiritualists, 1; Swedenborgian, 2; Union, 11; Unitarian, 11; Universalist, 3; Mormon, 2.

—The Bible, thus far translated into the two languages, written and spoken, in the southern part of China, is now being rapidly translated into the Mandarin. This Mandarin language is spoken by about one-half of the population of China—that is, by about two hundred millions of people.

—The corner-stone of the Wilberforce University, an institution for the colored race, Xenia, Ohio, was recently laid, according to the rites of the Masonic Order. Two thousand colored people from the Western States were present.

—The New York State Sunday School Convention will meet in Dr. Fowler's Church, Utica, on Tuesday, August 21, and continue the 22d and 23d. Every Evangelical Sunday School in the State is invited to send at least one delegate.

—Rev. Drs. Hoge and Brown, of Richmond, Va., propose to issue a monthly religious and literary magazine in October next.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs.	13 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill,
3 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets
	1 Work-hour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Planes,
Tables,	Glue Pots,
Chairs,	Saw Sets,
Wardrobes,	Hand-saws,
Stationery Cases,	Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Bedsteads,	Iron Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Trying Squares,
Cooking Utensils,	Broad Axes,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Calipers,
Spokes,	Compasses,
Felloes,	Mallets,
Wagon Wheels,	Pincers,
Halters,	Screwdrivers,
Cold Chisels,	Spokeshaves,
Files,	Splitting Guages,
Hammers,	Round and Straight Knives,
Farrier Knives,	Cutting Plyers,
Punches,	Rivet Sets,
Stocks and Dies,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Heading Tools,	Pricking Wheels,
Travellers,	Paint Brushes,
Vices,	Paint Cans,
Wrenches,	Paint Muller,
Adzes,	Paint Stone,
Augers,	Paint Mill,
Braces and Bits,	Paints,
Wood Clamps,	Colors,
Tenon Cutters,	Venetian Red,
Gouges,	Grindstones and Frames,
Hatchets,	Soldering Irons,
Drawing Knives,	Lumber Rule.
Spirits Levels,	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
Tape Lines,	

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer,
8 17 7t Philadelphia

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,	500 Shovels,
50 Ambulances,	300 Spades,
3300 pounds Rope, assorted,	500 feet of Hose,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,	831 Buckets,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,	214 Blanke's,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,	247 Lanterns,
700 McC. and other Saddles,	12 boxes win'w Glass,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,	85 Glazed Sash,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,	436 Martingales with Hames,
500 Chopping Axes,	Wagon Covers,
	Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
	Stove-pipe,
	Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 420 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 5t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, VA., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 259 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.
Seventy tons "I" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CHILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small
4 Cutting Pivers.	10 Reel Stands centre
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, b'ock.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
6 Reel Stands.	44 Sail Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 28.
6 small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Lumbiers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (18) oz A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.	203 Zincs for Grove Battery.
250 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz.:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this Harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch	Oak Plank.	
" 50,000 feet 2½	"	"
" 110 000 feet 3	"	"
" 7 000 feet 3½	"	"
" 50,000 feet 4	"	"
" 10 000 feet 5	"	"
" 15,000 feet 1¼	"	Ash Plank.
" 60.000 feet 4	"	" "
" 20,000 feet 5	"	" "
" 10,400 feet 2	"	Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3	"	" "
" 8,000 feet 4	"	" "
" 20 000 feet 3	"	Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 8 16t Depot of Washington.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS BUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; imused into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

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J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE

IT HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

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J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation. THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. W

THE NEW PARTY.

Opinions of the President—Predications of His Future Policy—The Philadelphia Convention—What Mr. Johnson Thinks of Its Action—Offices for Administration Men Only—The New Hampshire Delegation Visit the White House—Reception, Incidents, Scenes, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The New Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention called upon the President this evening, and presented the following address and resolutions:—

Speech of Mr. Bowers.

On behalf of the delegation, Hon. C. B. Bowers said:—

Mr. President:—As chairman of the delegation from New Hampshire to the Convention recently assembled in the city of Philadelphia, and which terminated so auspiciously, it becomes my agreeable duty to introduce to your personal acquaintance a portion of the members of such delegation who have come to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to renew in person our assurances of devotion to the Union and the Constitution of our fathers and to express our cordial sympathy with and hearty approval of your avowed plan for the safe and complete restoration of peace, harmony, and prosperity throughout the whole land.

I am, sir, also charged with the duty of presenting to your Excellency a copy of resolutions adopted with entire unanimity by the delegation from New Hampshire, as expressive of their views and desires in respect to the political condition and demands of our State and country in the present crisis. Having discharged such duty I beg to introduce the several members of our delegation now present, and to ask for them, in behalf of the interests of our State, a brief opportunity for the informal interchange of opinions.

In conclusion, you will allow me to congratulate you and the friends of Constitutional government in all parts of our extended domain upon the emphatic approval of your public policy, so unequivocally proclaimed by their conduct and firm determination to sustain your administration so long and so far as it shall be conducted on the strict basis of the Constitution, and also to wish for you many years of continued health, tranquility, and prosperity.

Mr. Bowers then read the resolutions which had been prepared by the delegation, as follows:—

The Resolutions.

Resolved, By the United Delegation for the State of New Hampshire to the National Union Convention, now in session in this city, that the present crisis demands the earnest efforts of both the Administration at Washington and the people, to rescue the country from the perils now impending over it. Therefore we frankly declare to the President of the United States, that if the Conservative party cannot be sustained by the whole power and patronage of the Administration, it will be a useless effort to attempt to sustain its policy in the coming contest with the real enemies of the Union, and we feel confident that with the earnest co-operation of the Executive department of the Government, we can return three conservative members of Congress at the next election.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks, and the reading of the resolutions, the members of the delegation, and the ladies accompanying them, were severally introduced to the President.

The President's Speech in Reply.

Mr. Johnson then remarked that he could not feel indifferent to this expression of confidence in him and of approbation of the Administration. This encouragement was now most acceptable and agreeable to him. The dangers that now threaten the country were greater than ever before. He felt proud of the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the delegates.

Private Opinions of the Delegates.

Hereupon a desultory conversation ensued, in which the delegates explained that they desired to make known to the President the condition of political affairs in the State of New Hampshire. It was believed that the State could be carried in favor of the policy of the Administration if proper judgment shall be exercised in the disposition of Government patronage, and by assurances from the President that the real friends of the Administration will be sustained, so far as practicable, by the Executive.

What a Democrat Thinks.

A Democratic member of the delegation said, he believed he spoke the unanimous sentiments of the Democratic party of New Hampshire when he declared that he did not desire office for the Democrats. He preferred that the offices should be bestowed upon Conservative Republicans; that the Democratic party would sustain the President without regard to the offices. In this statement the other delegates acquiesced.

What Another Delegate Said.

Another delegate explained that they did not desire the President to go into a general decapitation of office-holders, but they did hope that the Federal office-holders in New Hampshire who maligned the President personally, and opposed his policy, would be removed.

Mr. Johnson's Friends to have Office.

They wanted some assurance from the Executive that when they and their friends made a showing of such offense, the offender should be removed, and the office given to a friend of the Administration. With this assurance, they could go back to their homes strong, and confident that their State would support the President's policy.

Mr. Johnson's Opinion of the Action of the Convention.

Mr. Johnson replied that we have now a policy and principles recognized and laid down by the most intelligent, able, and patriotic body of men that has been convened since the days of the Declaration of Independence.

A recognition of this policy and principles would be required of those who receive office and patronage from the Government. It was a duty the Administration owed itself, that strength and power should be given to those who maintain the principles declared by that great body of National men who met this week in convention at Philadelphia.

The Delegates Satisfied.

The delegates expressed themselves highly gratified with what the President had said, and assured him that they would now go home with confidence in the success of the Administration party in their State.

EXECUTION.

Hanging of the Matricide, Albert L. Starkweather.

Albert L. Starkweather, the matricide, was executed at Hartford, Conn., yesterday. There is nothing in the annals of crime on this continent, not even excepting the fiend Probst, that exceeds in cold-blooded atrocity, unnatural heartlessness, and diabolical ingenuity, the murder of Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather and her little daughter Ella by him who was bound to them by nature's strongest ties.

The Dearing tragedy loses half it horrors before the scene enacted in the little cottage at Oakland a year ago. The son plunging the butcher-knife into the bosom from which he derived his first nourishment, and on which, when an infant, he slumbered; the brother bending over his little sister with the murderous axe dripping with the blood of their common parent, is a spectacle at which Lucifer himself would shudder. For the murderer no adequate punishment in this life can be found.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

The prisoner was up the larger portion of the night. About 2 o'clock he lay down and slept for three or four hours. He took breakfast as usual and with a good appetite. He then spent an hour or two in company with Professor Simonson in reading prayers and service. He also had an interview of considerable length with his uncle, Mr. Nathan Starkweather. He spoke freely and generally without any great emotion. He was pale and slightly tremulous, but bore up with remarkable spirit, especially considering the fact that every few minutes he could hear the drop of the gallows fall, as the officers were trying it and adjusting the cord.

He had for a long time refused to have his hair cut, but this morning he requested that some one might be sent to cut it, which was done. Only a few persons were allowed to pass his cell, and at these he did not often look. And so the forenoon wore away, heavily to all others in the jail, and heavily doubtless to him. Yet he approached the brink of death without those manifestations of either sorrow or fear that were expected of him.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

About eight o'clock Sheriff Russell, attended by the jailor and two or three others, went to his cell and read the death warrant. This gave briefly the facts in the case, stating that he had been presented for trial by a Grand Jury, for inflicting mortal wounds with a knife and axe upon his mother, and that he had been tried and found guilty upon these charges, and ended with giving in full the sentence by Judge Hinman. No mention was made in the warrant of the sister Ella, as her murder was not included in the trial. Starkweather preserved much the same demeanor while this was being read as during the rest of the day. The recounting of the wounds and gashes inflicted upon his mother did not seem to move him.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Starkweather was about five feet seven inches in height, and rather delicate in build and appearance. His face surprised all who saw him for the first time after the perpetration of the horrid crime. There was always a calm and collected look about it, and an air of refinement and education. He shrank from the observation of visitors, and refused to converse with them, not from remorse or shame, but apparently because he did not wish to be annoyed. Every precaution was taken against his committing suicide.

THE DOOM OF THE MATRICIDE.

Sheriff Russell and his deputies, Messrs. Finch, Prior, and Dibble, made all the arrangements necessary on the occasion, and at noon a strong force of military took their station around the jail to preserve order. After religious exercises in the cell, the prisoner was conducted to the gallows. The crowd inside and outside the jail was very large, and the utmost eagerness to catch a glimpse of the prisoner was evinced by all.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock he mounted the scaffold firmly, listened apparently unmoved to the prayer offered up by Professor Simpson, knelt a moment himself in silent prayer, and shook hands with some of the officials. On being asked if he had anything to say, he answered in the negative. He whispered a few words to Professor Simonson, who addressed the assembled crowd as follows:—"The prisoner requests me to say that he dies in charity with all his fellow-men, and in the hope of salvation through the merits of Christ Jesus."

The black cap was then placed on his head, and all those on the scaffold, with the exception of Sheriff Russell, descended the steps. The pin of the drop was then removed, and bidding the unhappy man once more good-by, the Sheriff next descended the stairs of the gallows. As he stepped on the lower step the drop fell, and at three minutes to one o'clock the soul of Albert Starkweather was launched into eternity. There were a few muscular convulsions of the body and then all was still.

The pulse ceased to beat fifteen minutes after the drop fell, and in fifteen minutes more the body was taken down. It was placed in a black walnut coffin, and will be given to his friends to-day.

STARKWEATHER LEAVES A STATEMENT.

Starkweather has left a written statement in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Finch and his uncle, Nathan Starkweather.

This statement is understood to be a confession, and to cover not only the murder of his mother and sister, but certain poisoning cases and incendiarism at Manchester.

It is supposed that the murder of his mother and sister was but the finale of a long catalogue of crimes which he had committed.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

8 2 20trp PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 0

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3 00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. [8 31 3m

THREE IMPORTANT

AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lilienthal's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13trp smw 3t] No. 4 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

CABLE NEWS TO YESTERDAY NOON

The Negotiations Between Prussia and Austria.

PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Captain Judkins, from New York on Wednesday, the 8th inst., arrived at Queenstown this morning.

The final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria and between Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 86,000 bales. The price has increased in the same period ¼d. per pound. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 17, Noon.—The Breadstuffs Market is firmer.

LONDON, August 17, Noon.—Consols are quoted at 88 for money. U. S. 5-20s are quoted at 68¼. Erie Railroad shares at 42¼. Illinois Central at 75.

A FIRE NEAR BALTIMORE.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS BURNED.

A LOSS OF $200,000.

BALTIMORE, August 18.—A report has been received here of a great conflagration at Ellicott's Mills, nineteen miles from this city. No particulars have yet been received.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, August 18.—The fire at Ellicott's Mills was the granite cotton factory, owned by a joint stock company. Messrs. B. Defard and John Hopkins, of this city, were one-half owners. The establishment was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there is an insurance of only $20,000.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sudden Death from Cholera—Large Fire at Ellicott's Mills, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 18.—A man named Michael Emmitt, who arrived here from Cincinnati on Thursday, with the seeds of disease in his system, died this morning, of cholera. He died in a few hours. There are no other cases of cholera here.

The extensive cotton factory, known as the Granite Mills, at Ellicott's Mills, twelve miles from Baltimore, owned by Hon. Benjamin Deford and others, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is over two hundred thousand dollars, and is but partly insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Cotton dull, at 34½@36½c. Flour 10@15c. lower, 5000 bbls sold; State, $6@10 25; Ohio, $8@12; Western, $6@9 60; Southern, $10@15 25. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn dull; 36,000 bushels sold at 82. Beef steady. Pork firm; 1000 bbls. sweet Pork sold at $32 75@32 89. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, scrip, 122½; Michigan Southern, 84½; Reading, 115½; Erie, 70; Terre Haute and Alton, 55½; Western Union Telegraph, 57½; Treasury 7 3 10s 106½; 10 40s, 102; 6-20s, 110½; Coupon 6s, 111½; Gold opened at 150½, and closed at 148½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$8300 City 6s, old	95	100 sh Sch N pf	37½
$1000 do new	99⅞	200 sh do com	29
$3000 Leh 6s, 84	89	2 sh Penna R	59½
$1500 U S 6-20s '62	110	29 sh Girard Bk	57
$100 do	110	100 sh Ph & E	33½
$18000 do 1864	108½	100 sh Hest R b30	19
$10000 Sch Nav 6s 82	83	500 sh St Nich Coal	3
$3000 Pa R 1st m 6s	100½	200 sh Etna Min	2¾
$2000 U S 7-30s Aug	106⅜	50 sh N Central	45½
10 sh Amer Fire In	167	300 sh Fulton Coal	7⅞
17 sh Ca & A	128		

DIED.

STOCKTON.—On the 15th instant, LEWIS C. STOCKTON, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. N. Risdon, Mount Holly, N.J. Cars leave Walnut street Wharf at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE HOUSE NO. 1107 CHESNUT Street. (To be altered into a store.) Apply No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.

8 9 thstf S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9 p ws

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE

Is everywhere acknowledged the

BEST PIANO MADE.

It is used by the Conservatory of Music in New York, and is endorsed by the leading artists and the principal journals of the country.

WAREROOMS,

No. 429 BROOME Street,

8 13 6t NEW YORK.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

6m8p No. 11 N. 11th SIXTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

$6 50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.

100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $4 50 and $5.

EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.

FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.

500 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, $7 50.

250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, $7.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.

BLANKETS FOR BERTHS

BLANKETS FOR CRADLES

We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

TOILET QUILTS,

HONEYCOMB QUILTS,

LANCASTER QUILTS.

WORSTED COVERLETS.

COMFORTABLES,

PINK AND BLUE QUILTS.

Any of the above goods by the case or single Quilt.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

8 15 3m]

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAX COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

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WHITE DRILLING AND

BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.

FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.

BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.

LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

PUFFED MUSLINS,

PIQUES,

FRENCH MUSLINS,

In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, etc. etc

Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

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CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,

SHIRRED MUSLIN,

SWISS MUSLIN,

PLAID NAINSOOK,

STRIPED NAINSOOK,

9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.

PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

J. K. McILWAIN & SONS,

No. 20 North FOURTH Street,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,

BELT RIBBONS,

CORD EDGE RIBBONS,

VELVET RIBBONS,

ALPACA BRAIDS,

SKIRT BRAIDS,

BUGLE GIMPS,

JET, PEARL, SILK, VELVET, AND FANCY BUTTONS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL,

ETC. ETC. [8 15 6trp

FALL, 1866.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

SMALL WARES,

Zephyr, Worsted, Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Woollen Goods.

The goods being most all our own manufacture, and importations, we are enabled to offer special advantages to the trade. 8 16 6t

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [8 17 wsmlm

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1 00 and $1 25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

7 10 tuth s 19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop

The highest grade known

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S

Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,

EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,

14 6 Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND STREET.